

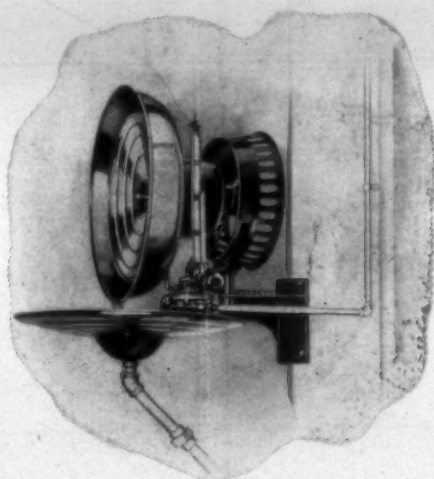
Commerce

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME 24

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1923.

NUMBER 24



*What The Installation of*

*Bahnson Humidifiers*

*Will Give You*

- 1 Positive Air Circulation
- 2 Most Uniform Moisture Distribution
- 3 Greatest Evaporating Capacity
- 4 Dependable Automatic Humidity Control

*These are Special Bahnson Features and are Found  
Only in the Bahnson System.*

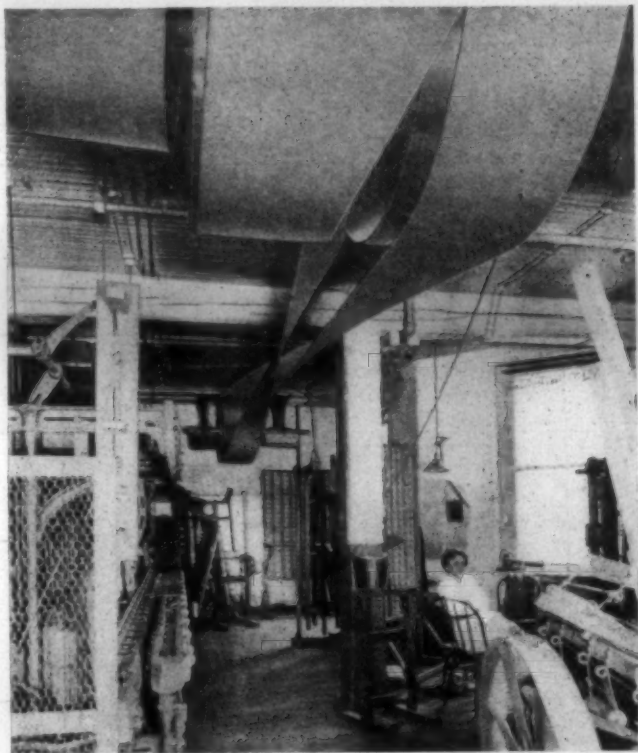
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Humidification Engineers

*Winston Salem, N. C.*

*New York Office, 437 Fifth Ave.*

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Here is a Ladew Flintstone that has been on the job forty years. Through all this long life of service it has carried the load in a textile mill where uninterrupted performance is a great consideration.

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Let reputation be your guide. Take guess work out of shuttle buying. Specify Williams shuttles and assure yourself of a "ONE QUALITY PRODUCT." Consider also the service we render and that we guarantee our product. A test will answer any question that you may have.

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is something absolutely new. It is a Southern product made for Southern mills by Southern people, who know the requirements and have provided for them.

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**Mill Devices Co.**

**Durham, N. C.**

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Liberal Air Change  
—and Cool  
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"It may be that you already think that we are over enthusiastic about your installation at our plant and it also may be that we are spoiling you by our continued praising of your humidity control, however, we cannot refrain from enclosing record of hygrometer readings, taken in our spinning room yesterday, especially after reading the morning paper and noting the number of plants which closed down on account of excessive heat.

"You will note the temperature did not exceed 89 degrees in this room, where we have 50,000 spindles and a flat gravel roof overhead. The writer has no doubt that the temperature in this room, would have reached at least 98 degrees if the conditions had prevailed as they were prior to the installation of your apparatus."

Yours very truly,

FITCHBURG YARN COMPANY,

June 22, 1923.  
Fitchburg, Mass.

*Robert H. Walling*  
Treasurer

Profit by "High Duty" Climate



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The use of Mathieson Liquid Caustic Soda has enabled many consumers of this commodity to reduce their labor cost materially; it eliminates the handling of many drums and the dissolving of the solid caustic. The labor of only one man over a short period of time is required for the unloading of the tank car and the distribution of the liquid caustic to any point in your plant.

Mathieson Solid Caustic Soda in this liquid solution contains a minimum of 99 per cent sodium hydroxide and is the purest form in which caustic soda can be obtained. Our Technical Service Department will gladly demonstrate the savings made possible by its use.

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Liquid Chlorine-Caustic Soda*



*Sesquicarbonate of Soda  
Bleaching Powder-Soda Ash*

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOLUME 24

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1923.

NUMBER 24

## Textile Cost Accounting

Last week we presented a very interesting article on Textile Cost Accounting by J. Irwin Howard, of Scott, Charnley and Co., of Charlotte. The following article on the same subject, is a lecture that was delivered by S. Lawrence Gill, English accountant, before a meeting of the Manchester Institute of Costs and Works Accounts. Mr. Gill very ably handles some of the more important phases of cost finding in the mill.—Editor.

### Division of Costs.

Costs may be divided between: 1, Commercial or distribution and selling costs; 2, Manufacturing costs. Interesting and important though commercial costs may be, I am going to confine myself almost entirely to manufacturing costs.

The efficient cost accountant is not a sort of minor edition of a financial accountant, but he is as much a different type of accountant and as a surgeon and a physician in the medical profession. He is or

nance in business management; his affinity is with the technical and commercial management, as distinct should be a master of applied finity is with credits, banks, balance-sheets, dealings with customers and creditors.

In the modern costing department, accountancy and management meet. It is not too much to say that in the industrial world we can watching the evolution of a new science, the breaking off of a new profession. Costs and costing are really a branch of management. The costing department reflects in the minutest detail all the operations of a business. It has two facts—one towards internal works management (the promotion of economic production), the other towards external policy (the foundation for an economic price).

Modern costing implies the intensive application of acute observation, logical thought to business methods, and the tabulation and scrutinizing of the financial results. It asks not solely what they are, but how they have come about, and why? It pushes its inquiries into every cranny and convolution of the business process. Whatever may be our ethical opinion—whether we think we live in an "acquisitive" of a "functional" society—whether our business life is for our own material gain or primarily for the service of society, and whether this

business is run by the older method of private enterprise or by a point-stock company, costing on a scientific basis is a fundamental necessity.

### Introducing a System.

To introduce a costing system with all it implies into the mind and habits of the Lancashire business man is a formidable task. In a recent book, R. H. Tawney commences with this sentence: "It is commonplace that the characteristic virtue of Englishmen is their power of sustained practical activity, and their reluctance to test the quality of that activity by reference to principles." The Lancashire spinner, manufacturer and finisher are excellent types of the English practical men. Shall I be unduly howled down if I say that among there there are examples of this characteristic vice? People who do not much care for theory and are apt to be sceptical of the benefits of research. They prefer a broad canvas and vivid splash of color to niceness to drawing and the finer shades.

It is not that they wholly ignore costs; no business can do that and live; but in certain branches of the trade, at least, they have been content with the rough and ready averages of the amateur. British nineteenth century commercial history would have led one to suspect a twentieth century need for more scientific costing; just as the virgin lands of North America yielded crops to extensive cultivation, so the virgin markets of the world yielded profits to Lancashire without that intensive cultivation which present conditions render necessary. More scientific cost accountancy is the natural outcome of twentieth century industrial conditions, and particularly post-war conditions. Finer margins, or no margins, mean finer costs.

### Three Broad Principles.

Textile costs should be grouped on three broad principles. Theoretically at least, the expenses should all be exhausted three times over; this is rarely done in practice and opinions are divided as to the necessity for a complete analysis under the third classification:

1. General Costs.—The expenditure, as it is recorded in the ordinary financial accounts, will be divided under such headings as wool, cotton, "tops," wages, general expenses, oil, belting, lighting, depreciation, etc. The production in

pounds of yarn, pieces of cloth, etc., having been arrived at, a cost per pound or piece should be shown monthly for each item, and compared with the average selling price. This is a kind of barometer of the general position of the business and affords a bird's eye view. This, however, is only a general view, and while distinctly useful for watching the general trend of events, is not sufficient.

2. Process Costs.—A second exhaustive division should be made under departments or processes or manufacture, and this is where cost accounts proper come in. The combing works, the spinning mill, the weaving shed, the bleachworks, the dyeworks, the print works, should all be sectionalized into their respective manufacturing processes. Wool sorting, for instance, should be one process, scouring a second, and so on. Labor, material and fixed charges should be allocated to each section. The units dealt with whether weight of wool, pounds of yarn or pieces of cloth, should be recorded in each process and a cost per pound or per piece arrived at therefor. This is required for two purposes, first, to watch the respective costs of each process month by month, and second, as a basis of the third classification of costs. The process costs must, of course, agree with the financial accounts, that is, the total wages charged to processes must agree with the wages account in the trading account.

3. Product Costs.—The merest tyro in accountancy will know that the above costs will vary from month to month with the type of work produced, and that of them. We therefore come to nearly the selves they are still insufficient. We therefore come to nearly the most important division of all—product costs.

Generally speaking we sell not individual processes, but finished products, and we want to know the cost of individual counts of yarns, description of cloth, types of bleach, shades of dyeing or styles of printing. We want to know this, not only as a check on and guide to selling prices, but as a pointer to the most profitable and least profitable styles of business. This sounds simple; in practice it will be found beset in every hand with difficulties. Let us look at some of these main elements of cost in more detail; the three main elements—labor, material and fixed charges.

First, Fixed Charges. The introduction of machinery and steam motive power, of course, revolutionized the cloth trade. It also revolutionized and complicated the elements of cost. In the old hand-working days, raw material and labor covered practically all costs, and even after the introduction of machinery many old fashioned firms never got much further in their cost finding. The element of machinery and mechanical motive power has been too much for them and they have dealt with it in the exceedingly English way of a general average. But it really demands much more care and more precise thinking.

Only when units of the same products go through the same processes at the same speeds is this average correct. It is incorrect just as units of different material go through processes at different speeds. To what extent this applies in a particular works, therefore, depends upon the variety of their products. Of all the items making up a cost I suppose this is one of the most difficult to deal with. The old-fashioned way was simply to lump the whole of the fixed charges together, taken an average at so much per unit, and apply it all round, whatever the processes through which the work passed, or the time it took on the way. In some industries a percentage on manufacturing costs—wages and materials—is taken, in some, on wages only.

### Division of Work.

None of these methods is as accurate, however, as that based on a complete departmentalization of the works. This means the division of the works into a congeries of independent shops and the appropriate distribution of standing charges, based on capital values, etc. From this there can be compiled a machine cost per hour for every process.

These charges include: Depreciation, repairs, rents, rates and taxes, insurance, management, standing salaries and interest in capital. Time would fail me to deal with these items separately, even the important question of depreciation and repairs, but they should each be taken on their merits and distributed equitably over the mill or shop. Nor can I argue for the inclusion of interest on capital, except to state categorically that unless you include it you cannot adequately

(Continued on Page 8.)

### Progress in Construction of New Mills.

Construction on cotton mills in this part of the country is being pushed with splendid progress, according to reports reaching here.

Many of the mills started about the first of the year are nearing completion; others have just been finished with machinery enroute, and others are on the verge of beginning operations in the new structures.

As far as is known here little or no delay has been experienced in building projects. It is said that the so-called exodus of the negro laborers from the South to the North has had little influence on mill construction.

New mills are growing into finished structures in various sections of Dixie, and additions are being made to plants already in operation. Productive power will be increased manifold when the jobs are completed. Outside influences, such as the condition of the market, seem to have no effect on construction, promoters proceeding with their outlined plans without deviating.

Work on the large twister building at Dunbar Mill, Greenville, S. C., is almost completed, and it is expected that all machinery will be installed and ready for operation within the next few months. Ground has been broken for the large weave shed, construction work on which is expected to start soon. These additions will increase the capacity of the mill about one-third. Two hundred and fifty oper-

atives' homes are being built in the village.

A weave shed at Cramerton, in the Cramer chain will be completed and ready for operation in a few days.

Flint Mill No. 2, at Gastonia, part of the Gray-Separ chain, will also be finished soon and 12,000 spindles will start humming. In the same city an addition to care for 12,000 spindles will be completed soon at the Groves mill. Machinery in this addition is being installed. It is expected that the Arkray mill of 20,000 spindles will be finished by the first of the year.

Ground has been broken for the construction of the Hobartton mill, at Concord, N. C. This mill, which will weave gingham, will be finished by January 1 if present plans are carried out.

Within a short time the mill of the Wade Manufacturing Co., at Wadesboro, N. C., will be finished. Twelve thousand spindles are included in the plants for this mill.

The Dover mill at Shelby, N. C., is preparing to open and start its 11,000 spindles and 250 looms. Build- of the New Hampshire Spinning Co., at Clover, S. C., is completed and machinery is being installed. The Kilby Cotton Mill and shirt factory at Kilby, Ala., is now completed and in full operation. The plant is being entirely operated by inmates of the Alabama State prison.

Officials of the Avondale Mills and Russell Mills, of Alexander City, Ala., are planning the expenditure of 1,500,000 for additions and improvements of the two plants. They are expecting to spend \$1,000,000 for

an addition to the Avondale Mills, which will contain 20,000 additional spindles. At the Russell Mills \$500,000 is being spent on the installation of a modern water works system.

At Roxboro, N. C., a new 10,000 spindle plant will shortly be started by men of the town with the assistance of the A. T. Walker Co., of Philadelphia.

Contractors anticipate the completion of an additional plant to the Arcadia Mills at Spartanburg, S. C., some time during December. Twenty thousand spindles will be added.

One of the outstanding textile projects of the South is the erection of the bleachery of the Pacific Mills at Lyman, S. C., where between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 is being spent. Three hundred operatives' houses are also being built. The job will be finished some time during the spring of 1924.

Around the first of the year the mill of the Southern Worsted Co., at Greenville, S. C., which will be the first plant in the South to manufacture a high grade of worsted, will be finished. Foundations have already been laid.

A weave shed for the Mansfield mill at Lumberton, N. C., is now being built for the accommodation of 600 additional looms. This will be finished this fall.

About Sept. 1 contractors will turn over the finishing plant now being erected for the Gibson mills at Concord, N. C. An extension is being made to the Leward mill at Worthville, N. C. It will be finished shortly.

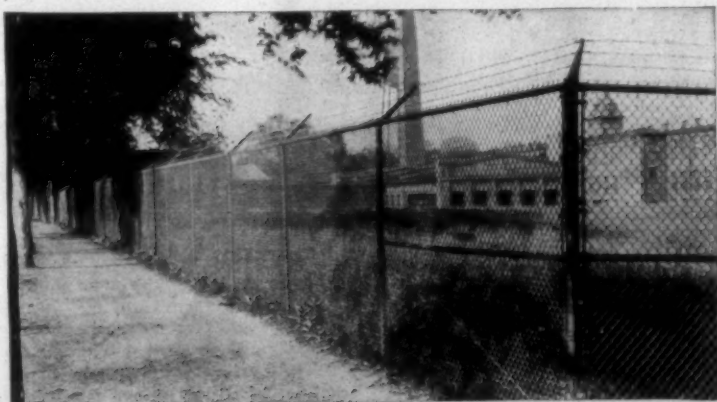
### U. S. Knitted Cloth Superior to Imported.

America is producing better qualities of knitted fabrics than the manufacturers in England, according to views expressed by a buyer just back from abroad. He declared that while most of the domestic knitted cloths will stretch out of shape, the English cloths will stretch more easily because of their construction. Most of the demand for English knitted goods, he said, center around fabrics that are suitable for women's wear.

The view expressed by the buyer and other clothing men who have recently returned is that America will continue as a worsted country and that knitted cloths will not play an important part in clothing, except for a limited quantity of novelty numbers.—Daily News Report.

### Japanese Cotton Spinners Reduce Operations.

The Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association has decided to limit their output, according to a report from Commercial Attache J. F. Abbott, by reducing the number of working hours in the day to two shifts of 10 hours each with a minimum of 4 holidays per month. This is a considerable reduction from the previous schedule of 2 12-hour shifts and 2 holidays per month, and was necessitated by the present serious condition of the smaller mills. The new schedule which became effective May 15 is not expected to have much effect on the total output since there are no penalties for non-compliance.



Fencing industrial property has proved the only practical means of safeguarding the millions of dollars invested. In other words, it pays. Yet some fence investments pay bigger returns than others.

### CYCLONE FENCE COMPANY

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Cyclone Fencing Service is designed to take care of all such factors to insure 100 per cent return on the fence investment. Experts at each of our factories are at your service. They will make a preliminary study of your requirements, offer recommendations and submit estimates of cost without charge. Write nearest office today, Dept. 00.

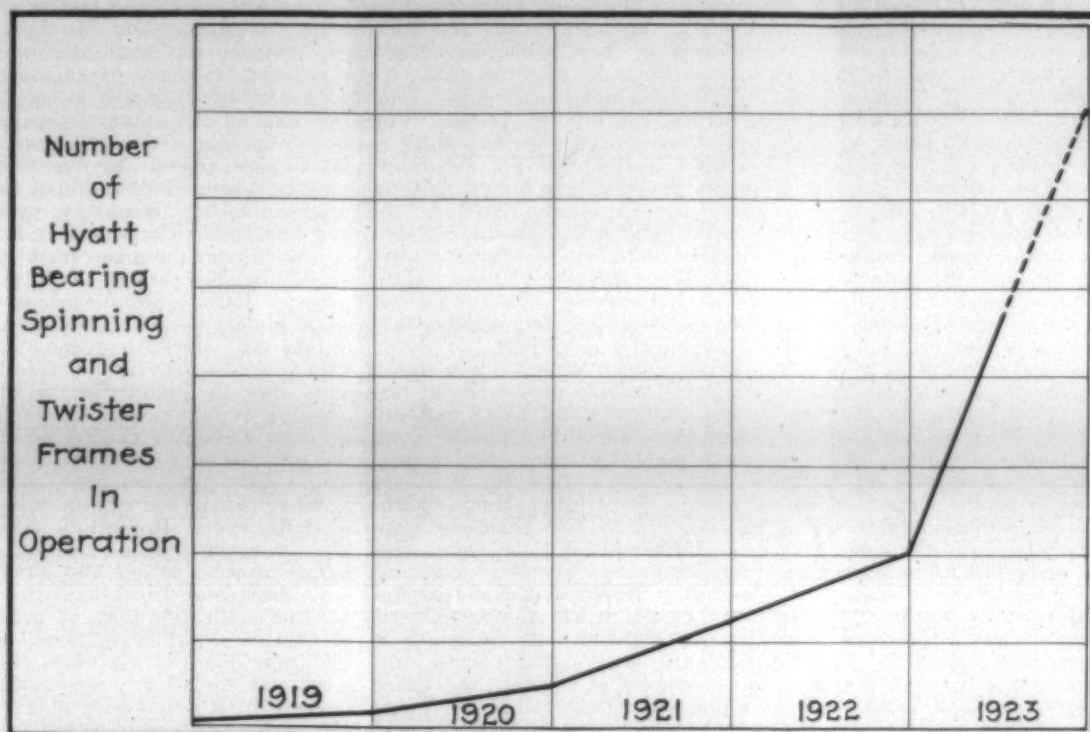


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The Mark of  
Quality

# CYCLONE FENCE

## PROPERTY PROTECTION PAYS

## ANOTHER SIGNIFICANT CURVE!



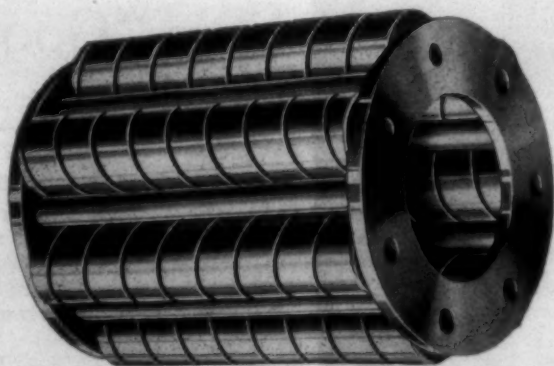
## Ever Increasing Use of Hyatt Bearings Spinning and Twister Frames

The rapidly increasing use of Hyatt roller bearing equipped spinning and twister frames in this country and abroad is not an accident.

Far-sighted mill men, recognizing the economical and dependable operation of frames equipped with these modern bearings have specified them and are now reaping the advantages.

Frames running easily in Hyatt bearings require less power (1-2 H. P. per frame less by tests); require less lubrication (80 per cent less oil and la-

bor); they are smoother in operation and the bearings are durable, requiring no adjustment or replacement throughout the life of a frame.



The entire cost of securing these worth while economies is only about \$35.00 per frame and the first cost is the last cost.

You are certainly interested in anything as practical as Hyatt bearings have proven to be, that will decrease your cost per yard. Include this important item in your frame specifications or write to us for more complete information.

### HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY

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DETROIT

SAN FRANCISCO

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Milwaukee

Huntington

Minneapolis

Philadelphia

Pittsburgh

Buffalo

Indianapolis

Cleveland

**Textile Cost Accounting.**

(Continued from Page 5)

quately compare the cost of products passing through different processes.

A word however, may be said on the importance of this general question of departmentalization of fixed charges. In no other way can you get so accurately the right proportion of fixed charges incurred on a particular product. An average cost per pound of yarn is not equitable because different counts take differing amounts of time in the different process, and even a percentage on spinners' wages is not accurate, particularly if some yarn is combed and some not. It is only by complete departmentalization that you can check whether the points "on" or the points "off" for different counts are right and pay you, whatever they may do to the trade. An average expense cost per piece for a cloth manufacturer is equally wrong for the same reason. A percentage on weavers' wages is better, but the actual cost per loom hour is better still, and appears to me worth the trouble involved. But, of course, it must be remembered that if times of changing cannot be booked, hourly costs are useless.

**South to be Represented at Chemical Exposition.**

As in former years, the South will be well represented at the 1923 Chemical Exposition which will be held this year at the Grand Central Palace, New York, during the week

of September 17th to 22nd. Everything in chemicals and chemical equipment from the finest perfume aromatic chemicals and the most delicate of precision instruments up to the bulk raw materials for industrial chemicals and huge crushing machinery, kettles, filter processes, and the like will be shown. Some of the exhibitors from the Southern States will include the Southern Railway, the Central of Georgia, and the Alabama Power Company, all of whom will show the natural resources of the South in their particular fields and the opportunities for development of chemical enterprises.

Other companies numbered among the well known producers of the chemical and allied fields, will include the Federal Phosphorus Company, the Southern Agricultural Chemical Corporation, the Southern Minerals Corporation, the Alberene Stone Company, the Tennessee Copper and Chemical Corporation and the Tennessee-Eastman Corporation, of whom will show the finished products manufactured from the raw materials of the South in the South. Two of the world's largest producers of sulphur, the Union Sulphur Company and the Texas Gulf Sulphur Company, will also exhibit their goods at the Exhibition in New York next September. A number of other concerns whose interests are primarily in the South, will also be numbered among the exhibitors, according to expectations, by the time the Exposition is held.

Of particular interest to the tex-

tile industry of the Carolina districts will be a special group of exhibits of dyestuffs and textile chemicals. Washing tests on various types of fabrics to demonstrate of American dyes will be made at the Exposition under the auspices of the Laundry Owners' Association, numbering among its membership most of the modern laundry plants in the country. Standard types of and supplied by the American Laundry Machinery Company for demonstrations. The object of this display of actual laundering operations under common laundry conditions will show that the opinion which is still prevalent that American dyes do not stand up under washing, is fallacious and unfounded. An elaborate exhibit to show the sun resisting qualities of American colors has also been planned to be shown in connection with the washing tests. Invitations will be sent to every textile mill and department store owner and buyer in the United States to attend the Exposition with the idea of viewing this series of demonstrations. Several new idea in starches, fillers, sizes and finishing compounds, of interest to cotton goods mills, will also constitute a part of the textile raw material exhibit groups.

**Indian Textile Market Quiet.**

The Calcutta cotton goods market remains quiet and a general revival is not expected this year, says Vice Consul Harold Shantz in a cable to the Department of Com-

merce. Some importers' stocks are smaller than last month, due to decreased receipts. Bombay reports a more favorable demand for piece goods and mill stocks on June 30 were estimated at 159,000 packages or 1,000 packages less than on May 31.

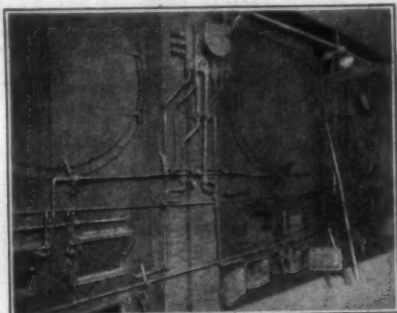
The raw cotton market is easy. June exports of raw cotton from India were 55,040 tons. Receipts of raw cotton at Bombay from September 1 to July 19 totaled 2,557,000 bales, mill consumption during the same period amounted to 881,000 bales and stock at Bombay were 527,000 bales on July 19.

Imports of piece goods into India during the month of June aggregated 116,277,000 yards comprising 47,792,000 yards of grey (unbleached) 42,655,000 yards of white (bleached) and 25,824,000 yards of colored goods. Of these imports the United Kingdom furnished 85 per cent of the grey, 98 per cent of the white and 91 per cent of the colored. Japan is credited with 14 per cent of the grey and 5 per cent of the colored, while the Netherlands supplied one per cent of the bleached and 2 per cent of the colored.

The raw jute market is easier and prices are declining. Jute fabrics are weak June exports of raw jute amounted to 21,178 tons and of jute manufactures to 55,183 tons.

**Chinese Cotton Mills Suffering from Lack of Trained Workers.**

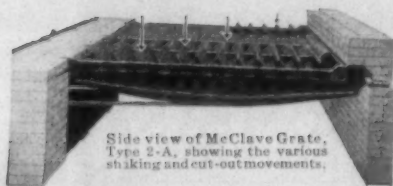
Shanghai, China.—The rapid expansion of the cotton spinning industry during the past few years,



Ten-year-old McClave Grates in the Ruprecht Estate Building, Chicago, which the engineer says are "good as ever."

**McClave Products**

Mechanical Stokers  
Hopper-Feed Hand Stokers  
Hand-Fired Stokers  
Anthracite Stokers (Type M-A)  
Shaking Grates  
Cut-Off Grates  
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Blower Regulators



Side view of McClave Grate, Type 2-A, showing the various shaking and cut-out movements.

## These McClave Grates have been in Service Ten Years —and are "Good as Ever"

TEN YEARS ago the Ruprecht Estate, Chicago, installed three sets of McClave Grates under the boilers in their building on West Randolph Street.

Mr. Maxwell Zepf, engineer of this plant, in a recent letter says:

"The McClave Grates seem to be as good as ever, for the parts which are difficult or costly to replace are below the fire and are not materially affected by the heat. The parts exposed to the fire can be easily and cheaply replaced, and there is nothing in the entire plant that requires less attention than these grates.

"During the past ten years we have bought \$155.00 worth of repair parts, more than half of which are still unused. Our repair cost has averaged about 15¢ per square foot per year."

McClave Grates are built to stand up in severe service. The above record is typical of their performance.

Let us send you a copy of the McClave Grate catalog, or literature describing any McClave product.

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Cleveland

# McClave COMBUSTION SYSTEMS for greater economy

and the present depression in the industry has been brought into prominence the deficiencies in the working of the mills in China, particularly the Chinese mills.

The boom of a few years ago in cotton spinning, due to a shortage of yarn all over the world, attracted Chinese to the industry in this part of the world, men who knew that modern cotton spinning was at that time producing good returns. They thought that all they had to do was to purchase machinery, erect mills and receive the dividends which would come, says a man extensively connected with the industry in China.

They did not realize, he says, that even the most up-to-date machinery is not entirely automatic and that it is not possible to work modern mill machinery on the principle that "you press the button, we do the rest." Modern cotton mill machinery is complicated and demands the attention of men specially trained if it is to be worked successfully.

The erection of mills in China went on, but when the mills were erected, it was found that many of the managers and engineers engaged to look after them were unequal to the task. This is one of the reasons why the suggestion being sponsored by the English owners here of devoting part of the English Boxer Indemnity Fund to a school to train Chinese mill operatives, is much favored.

Speaking of the mill expansions in China in the last few years, this business man says:

"Though perhaps it is not fair to say that much of the expansion was illegitimate, some of it was ill-considered. Many of the mills, contracted for during the boom, were erected by companies of men who had not enough experience in the industry and who went into the business because it looked profitable at the time.

"These mills are the chief sufferers now, while the mills which were erected by those who knew the industry, though suffering, are suffering to a less extent, and in many cases though not making a profit they are not losing heavily.

"The reason for the lack of success on the part of the mills is evidently is not realized by those in control, otherwise they would do something to rectify matters," he says. "They either attribute the losses to the unrest throughout the country or to what some call an excessive expansion of the industry, which is incorrect if considered from the viewpoint of China's need and what it may normally be expected to consume.

"The fact is that many of the mills are inefficiently managed and that were they to effect changes in the management and employ competent men, production would increase. Notwithstanding conditions due to governmental ineptitude, the mills would probably be able to cover their overhead expenses.

"The remedy is obviously to employ trained engineers and managers as there are not sufficient competent Chinese at the present time, until such time as there are a sufficient number of properly trained Chinese to undertake the work ef-

ficiently. The objection of the Chinese to this remedy is one of dollars and cents, forgetting that, although the foreigners would receive large salaries compared with Chinese, the probable increased production obtained would cover the increased cost many times over.

The success of a mill depends upon the ratio between production per spindle and overhead expenses. Any improvement that can be effected in this ratio means profits to the mill.

"Employment of foreign managers or engineers suggested is a temporary measure intended to bridge the term before there are a sufficient number of qualified, competent technically trained Chinese capable of taking over control. The industry in China can only reach its full development under the management of competent Chinese, who on account of their ability to give their order direct and not through interpreters and on account of the greater numbers who could be employed economically, would be able to exert far greater influence on the successful development of the industry.

"In addition to the losses in the Chinese mills caused through mismanagement and inefficiency, there is an invisible loss due to malpractices by the workpeople, many of which might be avoided through the institution of more thorough systems of observation and check.

"Unfortunately the Chinese are not prone to take advice and will not adopt measures which the experience of trained men has shown to be necessary to the best control of mills," according to this man. "But if they continue their present haphazard rule of thumb practice without competent supervision or control, it is to be feared that the financiers, whose support is so necessary to the future government, will be shy of cotton mills and that the industry which properly managed should develop to be an asset to China, will languish or come under the direction of the Japanese. "This," he says, "is because the Chinese are unwilling to realize that modern industry requires management, by men who have received a thoroughly specialized technical training in cotton spinning.

"It may not be thought that every mill in China is a mismanaged and inefficient, for such is not the case. Some mills under Chinese management are economically run, but others reveal a lack of knowledge of mill management and an absence of supervision fatal to successful results. More system, more training, more attention would make the difference between success and failure.

#### Extensive Activity in Latvian Wool Industry.

Wool mills in the Ilgezem district of Latvia intend to open sharp competition with foreign firms by producing materials of highest quality. Local wool is not suitable for the better class of materials and manufacturers are importing large quantities of foreign wools. Trade Commissioner C. J. Mayer, Riga, reports.

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QUALITY AND SERVICE SINCE 1866

### Weaving Pongees Begun in Antung, Manchuria.

The weaving on pongees from Antung raw tussah was started in April in Antung, by a firm of raw tussah dealers, Consul W. R. Langdon reports to the Department of Commerce. They have only 1111 looms of simple Japanese construction, but they plant to install 10 more looms very soon if the venture proves successful. The present output is 90 bolts, or between 4,000 and 5,000 yards a month.

### Textile Operating Executives of Georgia to Meet.

September 18th and 19th are the dates set for the second discussion meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia, which is composed of the managers, superintendents, overseers, etc., of the textile mills of that state.

The meeting will be held in Atlanta, probably at the Ansley Hotel, and will open at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 18th. Slashing, weaving, twisting and finishing subject will be discussed by the mill men during the two-day session in the same manner adopted at the departmental or sectional discussion meetings of the Southern Textile Association.

R. W. Jennings, superintendent of the Lanett Club, is general chairman of the operating executives' organization. George W. Hamilton, vice president of the Crown Cotton Mills at Dalton, is chairman of the committee in charge of the ques-

tionnaire and program for the September meeting.

"We are expecting a representative attendance at this meeting," said General Chairman Jennings on Monday, "and we wish at this time to extend to the superintendents and overseers, etc., of the other states, a most cordial invitation to be with us at the meeting and to take part in the discussions. We shall be very glad to have them."

"Mr. Hamilton and his committee are now at work on the questionnaire which will be sent to each superintendent in Georgia prior to the meeting, in order to acquaint the men with the major subjects to be brought up, so that they may come prepared with facts and data to discuss them to the best advantage. If anyone outside of Georgia would be interested in having a copy of the questionnaire when it is ready, we shall be glad to mail one to him. Copies of the questionnaire may be secured from our secretary, Robert W. Philip, whose address is 1017 Grant Building, Atlanta, Ga."

"I urge a full representation from the Georgia men at this meeting, and again extend a hearty welcome to the mill men from other states to meet with us if they so desire. Salesmen associated with concerns allied with the textile industry will also be welcomed as visitors."

Other details will be announced later as further arrangements are concluded, Mr. Jennings added.

Carl P. Thompson, superintendent of the Trion (Ga.) Company, is vice general chairman of the organization. Among the other matters to be taken up at this meeting will be

the election of a member to the executive committee to succeed G. A. Franklin, of Augusta, whose term expires with this meeting. The other four members are I. B. Grimes, of LaGrange, R. M. Matthews, of Thomaston, H. O. Davidson, of Columbus, and W. L. Phillips of Social Circle. The general chairman and vice chairman for the coming year will also be selected.

### British Hope U. S. Crop Will Improve Trade.

Manchester, Eng., July 31.—"While the past quarter has been one of the worst the cotton trade has experienced since the slump," says the Manchester Guardian Commercial in its quarterly review "the current quarter is likely to show improvement—an improvement that would be vastly stimulated by a bountiful crop of American cotton."

"It is doubtful whether the Lancashire cotton industry has ever passed through a more difficult period than that of the past three months. To say that the quarter ended with a feeling of utter despair would, however, scarcely be justifiable. Constant failure to secure orders, especially remunerative orders, cannot fail to depress, but those who look ahead are not unhopful that in the near future a change for the better will be experienced."

"There is no disposition to pitch expectations too high. It is certain that as long as the reparations problem remains unsolved, until when the real construction of Eu-

rope cannot begin, the cotton industry will be under a severe handicap. Unfortunately, Lancashire is the hardest hit of any country. With the whole of its home market practically to itself the United States is only dependent to a comparatively small extent on foreign demand, whereas not merely is Lancashire's business with the continent seriously affected, but its business with nearly every other country as well, especially those countries who before the war found in Central Europe one of the best outlets for their commerce.

Improvement must, of course, depend in some degree on one or two factors that remain to be fully disclosed. One of the most important is the character of the monsoon. So far the rains have not been as satisfactory as was the case last year. They made their appearance at a normal date, but while on the Bengal side the position has been consistently satisfactory, it was not until last week that the same could be said of the Bombay side. However, latterly the precipitation there has been so heavy that the aggregate rainfall to date is not much below that of last year.

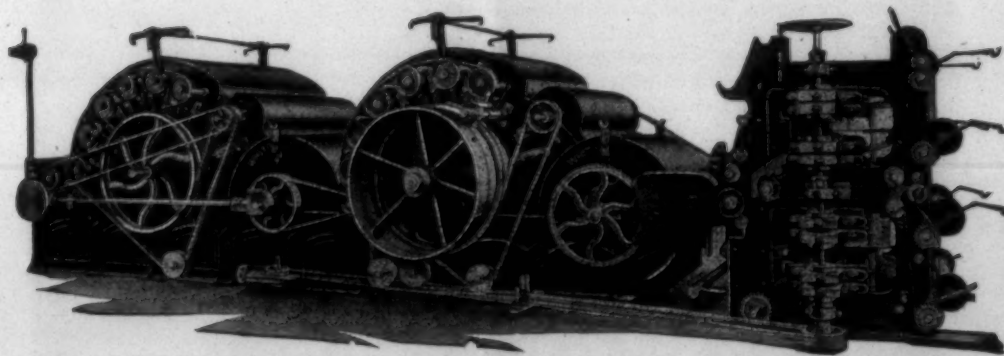
### Increase in Wages in Lcdz Textile Workers.

The textile mills of Lodz reopened on June 16 after the annual two weeks' holiday. A strike, immediately threatening on account of the increase in price levels and costs of living, was averted by a 30 per cent increase in wages.

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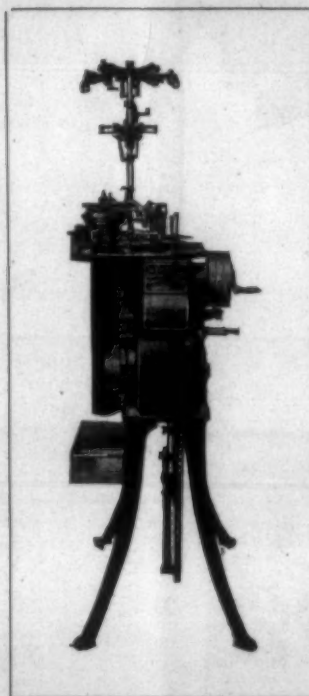
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## Knit Goods

### Manufacture of Silk Knitting Yarns.

There are three kinds of silk yarns used in the manufacture of knit goods, classified as those yarns procured by direct reeling from the cocoon of the silk worm, those yarns procured from cocoon waste and silk waste, and those yarns procured by reducing cotton or wood to a pulp condition for the production of the so-called artificial or manufactured yarns. The first mentioned class of silk knitting yarns is commercially known as real silk, the second class as spun silk and the third class as artificial

moth, which insect is shown in its two stages in figure 1. The mulberry tree forms the entire food caterpillar of the mulberry three of the caterpillar, the leaves of which are inhabited by the insect and its various changes accomplished practically without the aid of man, whose chief care formerly was to gather in the harvest of silk cocoons at the right season. In more recent times, however, the silk worm has been provided with proper shelter and fed and nourished to insure a successful product of silk. At maturity the caterpillar selects a corner in which to spin its co-



Real silk knitting yarns are from these.

Fig 1



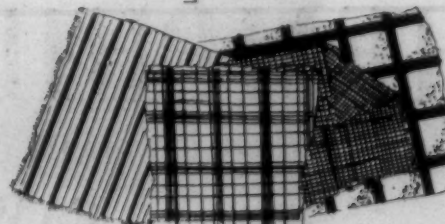
Artificial silk is made from cotton

Fig 2



Artificial silk yarn is also made of wood

Fig 3



Spun silk yarns are from these.

Fig 4

silk. A sub-division of these yarns coon, which at first is a loose structure of floss-silk, and then cocoon of wild silk worms and within it the closer texture of lustered Tussah silk. Considering trous material excelling anything first the real silk product, this is in fineness, smoothness regularity obtained from the silk worm, the and gloss that man can make al-

though in view of the progress which the artificial silk manufacturers have made in recent years credit must be given human ingenuity for so successfully competing with the silkworm that often it is difficult to tell real from artificial silk.

The latter is given a beautiful lustre by artificial means often exceeding that of the real silk. But the various hot-water, acid and other tests which have practically no effect on the brilliancy of the silk of the silkworm, are more or less effective on the brilliancy of the silks made by the arts of man. That this drawback to artificial silk is being overcome is proven in the increased manufacture and use of hosiery and outer garments made from yarns spun from pulp mixtures of cotton and wood. Returning to the caterpillar engaged in its life mission of spinning a cocoon of silk, we find it gradually disappearing within its own beautiful wining sheet of silk filaments. No food is consumed, consequently the size of the body diminishes with the emitting of the large quantity of silk, and there is then formed an apparently inanimate chrysalis, brown in shade and pointed at one end. Three weeks pass and the insect comes forth in the form of the silk moth, shown in the drawing, by pushing aside the fibers of silk. The cocoons are collected and assorted. Some are set aside for use for breeding purposes and are placed in a dry room. The main crop of cocoons is inspected and arranged according to its commercial worth. There are good cocoons which are firm, strong and free from spots and are classed as first in the silk factories. There are calcined cocoons in which dead caterpillar is pulverized, death having occurred after completion of the spinning of the silk strand. Also choquette cocoon in which the insect died before the full volume of silk was produced. Dupions which are difficult to unwind because they are of the twin-type consisting of two cocoons cemented together. Perforated cocoons from which the moth has escaped, bad cocoons in which the silk is spotted, decayed or off-color. Pointed cocoons in which one end of the cocoon turns off far enough to cause frequent breaking of the silk during the unwinding. Soft cocoons in which the texture is so flimsy that it is not possible to unwind the filament and several other grades, but these are the principal ones. In this manner the faithful silkworm produces vast quantities of pure silk for the use of manufacturers of knit and woven goods the world over.

#### Silk from Cotton.

Chemists in the employ of textile manufacturers have successfully produced silk material from cotton and wood that closely imitates the genuine silk and at the same time greatly reduces the cost. This fact makes the artificial silk yarn industry a very important one, for numerous kinds of hosiery and knit outer garments may now be made of artificial silk which would be prohibitory at the high

cost of real silk. And in most cases the imitation silk garment answers all practical purposes so far as common usage is concerned. It is when the various chemical tests are applied that complications begin. It is seldom, however, that the average wearer of knit articles does any testing. If the garment looks well and wears well, the customer cares little whether the raw material in the yarns came from the silkworm of China or from the cotton fields or woods of this country.

Chardonnet or nitro-cellulose silk has for the base of its composition putrified cotton which has been nitrated similar to the nitration process used when making gun cotton. The nitro compound is filtered through fine openings in glass tubes to reduce the pulp to minute strands of artificial silk. This is accomplished by exerting a heavy pressure on the surface of the pulp vat. The delicate filaments emerge below from the ends of the numerous glass tubes, where exposure to the air hardens them sufficiently to handle.

Rollers and traveling aprons receive the thin strands and carry them to the place where two or more are united to form the required size of thread. The process of drying goes steadily on through the action of hot air fans and by the time the combined ends arrive where they are to be wound on to bobbins they are as firm as the average silk thread. If the yarn is to be subjected to more strain in knitting than usual, it is coated with a sizing solution to enable it to withstand friction and strain. This solution is easily removed by washing. A very beautiful lustre is put on artificial silk yarns made from cotton by the use of polishing devices. Gassing is resorted to if necessary to remove any straggling filaments from the surface of the yarns. Even a little elasticity has been developed in these pulp yarns although not equal to the stretch of the natural silk thread. If the natural silk thread is strained, its physical properties enable it to retract to its former condition. But if the artificial strand is elongated these retracting properties are void as they do not exist to any perceptible degree in the man-made article. But this is not a serious defect, and in time will be overcome as other disadvantages have been eliminated by the manufacturers of artificial silk.

#### Silk from Wood.

Vicose silk has for its raw material the product of the forest, just plain timber, used in the form of wood pulp. The raw material can be seen in the sheets of wood pulp piled the same as sheets of asbestos are piled. In the plant visited by the writer the workmen called the sheets bleached sulphite wood pulp. The proportion of actual cellulose or wood pulp in a sheet is large, and that of caustic soda and sodium is small.

The pulp sheets are reduced to pulp condition and the solution is forced through metal pest provided with the necessary fine holes to

produce the filaments on the same principle as that described in connection with reducing cotton pulp to filaments for twisting into yarns.

Spun silk yarns are made both from cocoon waste and from torn-up silk garments, or in other words from the silk rags of the tailoring establishment of the junk shop. Silk is silk, whether it is in the cocoon or the silk worm, or in a cast-away silk garment. And the mechanical inventions of the present age have made it possible to get good results from the material long after it has served in a garment and has been sold to the second hand dealer or the ragman. The silk fabrics may be but a few inches in size. They may contain threads of other material than silk. These other materials are dissolved out the remaining silk is reduced to pulp and put through a treatment similar to that used in making silk yarns from cotton or wood, result-

ing in yarns possessing many valuable properties for use in knitting silk hose or under or outerwear.

#### Mill Stocks Quiet During this Week.

Cotton mill stocks managed to hold their own during the past week according to the weekly average released by R. S. Dickson & Co. The present average stands at 134.60 for twenty-five of the most active stocks against 134.36 for the previous week, a net gain of 24 points.

The only stocks to register any material gains being Victor-Monaghan \$8 per share and Cabarrus \$5 per share in the bid prices. Small recessions occurred in the Acme, Climax, Judson and Marlboro, the latter now selling ex-dividend of 2 per cent. Victor-Monaghan sold as high as 151, the lowest price at the beginning of the week being 138.

The market continues a quiet affair with only moderate trading.

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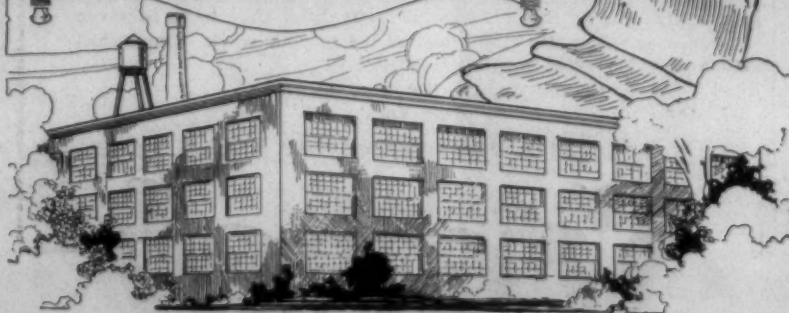
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# Starch

## Dye Smugglers Outdo Rum Corps

(Reprinted from the New York Times.)

Another chapter in the amazing history of dyes in America is being written in Wilmington, Del., where the sale of German patents by the government is being argued in the courts—another chapter in the history for which the last nine years has abounded in thrills.

The story is one of battle, heart-ache and intrigue. It opens in the scramble in the early days of the war to drag dyestuffs out of Germany before the blockade should shut them in. And it continues down to the present month, in the hearing of the government's suit against the Chemical Foundation, the appearance on the horizon of a famine in certain imported dyes and the entrance of bootlegging into the tale.

The story has a regiment of living characters. Scientists, statesmen and administrators parade in heroic roles. Some of the best known names in America are included. There are villains too; misguided politicians, picturesque and stealthy alien spies, and, in the chapters now being written, piratical smugglers and profiteers.

And these is a mighty chorus, an army of humble folk; the thousands of people employed in the intricacies of dye making and dye selling, and the hundreds of thousands in the mills where cotton and wool and silk are made into cloth. All these are affected by the progress of the story.

These good folk, valiantly fighting against odds, have had some discouraging setbacks. Time and again they have been left in the precarious situation of the hero and the heroine of a film serial, and it has seemed that they never could rise above the difficulties. A large group of textile manufacturers had themselves in such a situation today. But there is hope for them.

### A New Born Industry.

Most notable of the episode of the story has been the upbuilding, within the few years since the Armistice, of an industry founded on the seized German chemical patents that is already capable of supplying 90 per cent of the needs of American consumers of dyestuffs. Some authorities say even 95 per cent.

Before the war America looked to Germany for coal tar dyes. Today she makes her own. Some dyes she makes better than the Germans did; other not so well—yet. Three years ago there were dyestuffs that America could not manufacture. Week by week the list has been reduced until now there are fewer than fifty vital chemicals the production of which remains a mystery to the keen minds in the laboratories.

Money has been spent lavishly in experimentation. One manufacturer poured out \$400,000 learning how to make a certain dye. The chemists have worked at top speed, goaded on by the demands of consumers and lured on by the vision of fortune. As a result of their efforts so lusty a chemical industry has been up here that future wars will

never again find the country with out dyes as in 1914.

Production of dyestuffs in 1922 by about ninety firms will show, it is said, approximately 65,000,000 pounds when the figures of the Government's dye census are announced. This means an increase of about 25,000,000 pounds over the production of 1921. What is still more important to the consumer, the figures are expected to show that whereas the average price received for dyes in this country was about \$1.25 a pound, the average price dropped in 1923 to 83 cents a pound, and last year it was not over 60 cents.

These figures answer the view once held by consumers that the shutting out of German dyes and the establishment of an American monopoly would lead to extortionate prices. According to British dye experts who visited this country last month, American prices compare most favorably with dye prices anywhere in the world.

But this achievement has not been won without intense struggle. Some of the first dyes were failures. "They misapplied," a textile man explained, "as if a man had painted his house with watercolors. The first time it rained he was bound to be disappointed."

### Prejudice to Overcome.

This particular famine as they can dyes began early and had to be overcome. There seems little doubt that German propaganda helped it along. The dye industry was the greatest wealth producing industry the Germans had, and the loss of their world monopoly was perhaps the severest economic loss they suffered in the war.

Then too, the American users of dyes were accustomed to the German product, and depended for their success in business upon getting dyestuffs that they could trust. A strong demand for German dyes continues in certain quarters, and some of this demand might be expected for an acute shortage exists today in special high grade fast dyes that America cannot yet produce. Without those dyes some textile manufacturers will be unable to complete their lines.

This particular famine as they designate it, is just another chapter in the adventure that American business men have been writing on the page of history. After the tempestuous war years they rejoiced when American dyes began to meet the demand in the common standard lines and the highly developed German dyes flowed again to this country. There was an embargo and, after that, an emergency tariff act kept out most of the foreign products they demanded. Still the special grades of dyes came in and were obtainable.

The United States government began to receive a share of the dyestuffs turned over month after month by Germany to the Reparations Commission and the Textile Alliance distributed these dyes throughout the industry. The textile manufacturers could draw a free breath.

Then fell three blows. The first

was the Fordney-McCumber tariff, the second was the French occupation of the Rhur and the third the stopping of the reparation dyes.

#### Hardships of the Textile Makers.

With the dye classes of the new tariff the dye users were in full sympathy. They wished the American dye industry to flourish. They wished never again to be subjected to the starvation conditions that confronted them during the blockade of Germany. They were pleased with most of the American dyes and found their price to compare favorably with the price of similar dyes in Great Britain and other countries.

But they wanted easy and cheap access to foreign made dyes that could not be duplicated in this country, and the new tariff made that access difficult and costly. Controversies have raged for months between the consumers and the government appraisers as to how the tariff law should be interpreted.

The Ruhr occupation is a more serious obstacle. The French have thrown a customs barrier around that portion of the Rhineland from which come most of the German chemical products. Germany has forbidden her subjects under penalty of fine and even imprisonment to export their products through that barrier. An almost complete tie up of the German dye industry has resulted, and unless the American government takes some step on behalf of the American textile folk there can be no relief until the French relax their grip.

The Washington Administration dealt a third blow to the dye users when it decided that there was no law authorizing the receipt of reparations dyes in this country thru the amicable arrangement, half political and half business, between the allied governments and the Germans. Up to that time it had been possible for the Textile Alliance, a non-profit-taking organization in trade, working with the Reparation Commission at Paris, to specify to Germany the kinds of dye stuffs most vitally needed here and obtain such dyestuffs in abundance.

Had this arrangement continued, say men who have studied the situation, the present shortage might easily have been averted. True, the Ruhr occupation might make it difficult for this country to secure its allotments; but again, France has seized some of the largest dye stocks in the Rhineland, and France is very glad to receive our gold. The State Department, however, has shaken its head.

The feeling throughout the dye and textile worlds on this point is bitter. The chief sufferers from the shortage consider that the government has worked a needless hardship upon them. It is said that the objection to the reception of the reparations dyes comes from certain large mill interests in New England which believe they can get the German dyes in the foreign market at lower price than the Textile Alliance is bound by its international agreements to pay.

Out of the situation has come an evil slightly resembling that which has grown out of prohibition, and the new and extravagantly profitable trade of bootlegging German

dyes has sprung into being. A merchant in dire need of a particular German dyestuff was told last month where he could obtain a barrel of it if he was not afraid of the price.

The price demanded was \$25,000, or fifty times the pre-war value of the article. The merchant offered it. He had to have the stuff at any price. Within a minute his phone bell rang.

"Say," spoke the man at the other end, "my partner sold that barrel to another fellow while I was talking to you. But if you want to offer a bonus I think I can get it yet."

The dye merchant offered \$5,000 more and bought, for \$30,000, goods worth \$450 before the war, or about \$1,000 under the present tariff.

Other dye and textile concerns report that the bootlegging extortion is wide spread. Some American firms were forehanded enough to stock up with German dyes at the first sign of the French move toward the Rhur. They are the envy of the business world. For a while they are immune from paying ten to twenty-five times over for the materials they must have but many smaller companies either must yield or do without the materials.

Much of the bootleg dye comes from Italy and some of it from Belgium and France. It is the genuine German article. That which comes from Italy originally was a part of the reparations dyes received by that country. Every country taking the reparations dyes signed a protocol pledging itself not to resell the goods so received. But profiteers find ways to circumvent the best regulated of Governments.

The dyes that come from Northern Europe are smuggled out of the Rhineland through the French lines. In one way or another the precious barrels reach America, pay the duty and earn fortunes for their owners. "And eventually," said the textile man, frankly, "the ultimate consumer, the man who must have a certain kind of stripe in his shirt, or the woman who insists upon a particular hue in her cretonne curtains, pays the bootlegger's price."

Throughout the dye market the inquirer can head an endless number of incidents that go to make up the lively general story. For example one of the effects of the various embargoes, tariffs, military occupations and post-war readjustments has been the coming to America of many German chemists. With their industry in the homeland deeply involved, perhaps for years, they bring their skill and long experience to aid in building the new industry here.

The romantic mind views these exiles as tragic sacrifices to the folly of their politicians. The practical mind regards their presence as a part of the luck in the game of life. Their help is valuable; for American manufacturers have found that possession and use of a chemical formula are only the first steps in the production of a dye, and a process that seems a simple one on paper or when performed on a small scale in the laboratory, may become anything but simple conducted in commercial volume in the factory.

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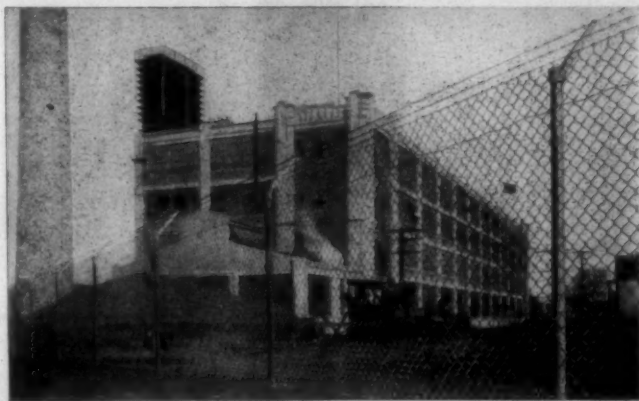
Hampton Smith, Sou. Mgr.

N. B.—We are the sole manufacturers of nickel plated drop wires for every kind of loom.

**FIRM—BECAUSE THEY ARE ANCHORED**

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**PERMANENT—BECAUSE THEY ARE GALVANIZED**



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Sales Agents in Other Cities.

#### Production of Pickers.

In figuring the production of any machine there are three factors to be considered: First, the rate of delivery; second, the weight per unit of length of material delivered; third, the amount of time lost from stoppage. Applying these statements to the picker we have the following, the production of the picker depends upon the speed of the lap rolls which are delivery rolls, the weight of the lap per yard and the time that is lost in taking off full laps, cleaning up, oiling, etc. We will suppose that a picker with a lap roll 9 inches in diameter is making six revolutions per minute, and is delivering 16 ounces to the yard, and an allowance of 20 per cent is made for time stopped. What will be the production for one day of 10 hours? Solution:

$$\frac{9 \times 3.1416 \times 6 \times 60 \times 10 \times .80 \times 16}{36 \times 16}$$

which is 2,261.951 or 2,262 pounds per day of 10 hours.

Explanation: The roll is 9 inches in diameter and its circumference is  $9 \times 3.1416$ , which is 28.2744. The roll makes 6 r. p. m. so in every minute it will deliver 169.6464 inches of lap. In one hour it would deliver  $60 \times 169.6464$ , which is 10,178.784 inches; in 10 hours 101,787.84. 101,787.84 divided by 36, which is 2,827.44 yards delivered in 10 hours, not counting time stopped. Twenty per cent allowed for stoppage give (100 minus 20 is 80) 2,827.44  $\times$  80, which is 2,261.952, the actual yards delivered per day of 10 hours. Then 2,261.952 times 16 gives actual number of ounces produced, which is 36,181.232 ounces divided by 16, which gives 2,261.952, or 2,262 pounds, production in 10 hours with an allowance of 20 per cent for stoppage. All production calculations are based on the same principles.

#### Production Constant.

In the above example the numbers are fixed except the speed of the lap roll and the weight per yard of the lap. The speed of the lap roll varies to give more or less production as is wanted and the weight per yard of the lap may vary from 9 to 16 ounces per yard to meet desired conditions. So to find the production constant we leave out the two varying quantities in the production calculation and use the rest of the formula as given above, that is

$$\frac{9 \times 3.1416 \times (X) \times 60 \times 10 \text{ ml. } .80 \times (X)}{36 \times 16}$$

which is 23.56, the production constant. To use the production constant we are guided by the following rule: Multiply the constant by the weight per yard of lap in ounces and this result by the revolutions per minute of the lap roll. This constant thus found is based on an allowance of 20 per cent for stoppage and a day of 10 hours. The production of an intermediate or finisher picker varies from about 1,000 to 2,500 pounds per day of 10 hours, according to the weight lap produced and the speed of the lap roll.

#### To Find the Hank of a Lap.

At times we find it necessary to find the hank of a lap. The method for this will now be explained. As a standard of weight and length of all cotton yarns, rovings, or laps, 840 yards constitute one hank, and one hank of lap, sliver or yarn weighing one pound or 7,000 grains is No. 1 or 1 hank roving or lap as the case may be. Divide 7,000 grains by 840. This will give 8.33, which is the weight in grains of one yard of lap or roving if it is 1 hank in size. To find the hank of 12 ounce lap, first find the number of grains in 12 ounces. There are 7,000 grains in one pound or 16 ounces. Seven thousand divided by 16 is number of grains in one ounce, which is 437½. Twelve times 437½ is 5,250, the number of grains in 12 ounces. One hank size should weight 8.33 grains per yard. In this case we have 5,250 grains in one yard of lap. Therefore 8.33 divided by 5,250, which is .00158, the hank of 12 ounce lap. Another way to find the hank of lap which is probably more easily understood is to find the weight of one yard of the lap in grains (that is, multiply weight in ounces by 437½) and multiply this weight by 840 and divide the product thus obtained into 7,000. The result will be the hank of the lap. Example: Find hank of 12 ounce lap.  $12 \times 437\frac{1}{2}$  is 5,250.  $5,250 \times 840$  is 4,410,000.  $7,000$  divided by 4,410,000 is .00158, the hank of the 12 ounce lap.

#### Care of Pickers.

The current of air that draws the cotton to the cages within the picker should be so regulated as to draw more cotton to the upper cage than is drawn to the lower cage. This will make a better lap than if the amounts going into the cages were equal. The laps will not be so liable to split on the next process. The picker is constructed with dampers in the air flues so that the above mentioned adjustments can be easily made. The laps delivered should be near a uniform weight. Each lap from the finisher picker should be weighed and the variations in weight noted and those varying beyond established standards put back and run again. It is important that the picker be so set up and adjusted that when the proper amount of cotton is passing through the picker that the cone belt will run at the center of the cones. This will give the cone belt equal chance to regulate the machine in case of heavy or light laps. The making of a good lap is very important. The lap should be perfectly cylindrical in shape when it is removed from the machine. It should be made of the same fineness all the way across the length, and each layer should be so formed that they will unroll easily at the next process. The picker should be well cleaned and oiled at frequent intervals, with special attention to the fast revolving parts. When possible the oil holes should be covered in order to keep the grit and sand out of the bearings. All the air flues and pipes should be kept clean in order that the air currents will have the same effect at all parts of the lap.—A. R. Hill in "Progress."

## Extract From Hesters Cotton Report

New Orleans, Aug. 5.—The cotton boll weevil during the last five years has cost the South not less than \$1,500,000, exclusive of the several hundreds of millions spent for the seed that went to waste, according to the annual report of Col. H. G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, made public yesterday.

The estimate is based on a valuation of 15 cents a pound. This stupendous total, said the report, has been at the expense of the yearly trade balances of the United States "and, as it is beyond individual or state efforts, it must be coped with by the federal government for the benefit of the country at large."

Colonel Hester placed the commercial crop of 1922-23 season at 11,282,806 bales, a decrease of 370,327 bales under that of 1921-23 and of 94,510 under that of 1920-21. The average grade of the cotton was middling and ranked among most even running crops on record, with very little high or low grades. Although the crop was satisfactory as to grade, there was general complaint on the score of the staple. This was due to drought.

### Average 24.06 Cents.

The report placed the average price of the cotton at 24.06 cents per pound, as compared with 17.78 cents last year, 16.08 year before last and 38.21 in 1919-20. The value of the crop, including the seed, was estimated at \$1,517,299,839, as against \$1,173,833,582 last year.

Colonel Hester said the actual growth of the crop of 192-23 was 10,424,000 bales and that the amount of cotton carried on July 31st was 2,573,000 bales, against 4,879,000 last year, a decrease of 2,306,000 bales.

The carry over includes 177,000 bales of linters, against 332,000 on July 31, 1922.

Exports of cotton to foreign ports were 4,850,795 bales, against 6,332,470 last year and 5,797,590 the year before, a decrease compared with last year of 1,471,675 and a decrease under year before of 9466,795.

### South Consumes More.

Southern consumption was the largest of any year yet recorded, but foreign mills finding that they could not obtain a sufficiency of American cotton without running values higher turned more towards foreign growths, with the result that the consumption of American cotton abroad decreased for the season 955,000 bales.

Consumption of American cotton in the South was 4,488,000 bales and in the north 2,503,000 bales, a total of 6,991,000 bales, including linters.

In addition to this, said the report, American mills consumed 3466,000 bales of foreign cotton, making the total consumption of American and foreign growths by American mills 7,337,000, against 6,532,000 bales last year.

The consumption of linters, included in the above, was 642,000 including 215,000 south and 427,000 north, against a total of 589,000 last year.

Colonel Hester puts the world's consumption of American cotton at 12,631,000 bales, against 12,829,000 last year and 10,330,000 the year before.

The consumption in the United States this year was 6,991,000 and foreign countries 5,640,000, showing an increase compared with last year of 757,000 bales in the United States and a decrease of 955,000 bales in foreign countries; or a net total decrease in the year's consumption of 198,000 bales under last year, and an increase over year before last of 2,301,000 bales.

Following are some of the details of the Hester report, the first being 1923 and the second 1922:

Port receipts, 5,935,645; 6,402,995. Overland to mills, 1,267,819; 1,647,570; Southern consumption, 4,487,535; 3,942,416. Totals, 11,609,999; 11,992,971. Deducting for the amounts taken by Southern mills from ports leaves 11,282,806 and 11,653,139.

In the export column, Great Britain has 626,471; 972,345. France, 1,726,857; 3,569,395. Canada, 207,560; 200,784. General, 1,289,907; 1,779,976. Total exports, 4,850,795 and 6,322,570.

### Stocks at Year's Close.

Stocks at close of year, 183,516; 450,231. Northern mill takings, 2,402,973; 2,401,677.

Southern mill stocks, 531,000; 630,000. Counted interior towns, 232,000; 312,000. Uncounted towns and plantations, 194,000; 964,000. Totals, 547,000; 1,906,000.

United States ports stocks, 184,000; 450,000. Northern mill stocks, 499,000; 599,000. European mill stocks 423,000; 1,189,000. Totals, 2,573,000; 4,839,000.

Lint cotton carry over, 2,396,000; 4,547,000. Linters carry over, 177,000; 332,000. Totals, 2,573,000; 4,879,000.

### Carry Over Estimates Compared.

The 2,573,000 bale carry over of American cotton is the smallest that that Secretary Hester has found since he has been keeping an annual check on the carry over. How the supply of American cotton in the world is rapidly dwindling is shown by a comparison of his carry over figures for recent years. A year ago he estimated the carry over at 4,879,000 bales, two years ago it was 9,364,000 bales; for the year 1910-1920 it was 6,216,000 bales, and for the year ending July 31, 1919, it was 6,844,000 bales. It is interesting to note that close to 1,000,000 bales less is being held in the cotton belt, the total now being only 947,000 bales. Secretary Hester's complete report will be issued in a day of two, it is announced.

### Cotton Movement August 1 to August 3.

	1923	1922
	Bales	Bales
Port stocks	181,769	438,896
Port receipts	7,069	10,803
Interior receipts	11,110	22,227
Interior stocks	270,233	335,159
Into sight	70,985	72,533
Northern spinners' takings	3,990	14,688
Southern spinners' takings	20,630	43,172
World's visible supply of American cotton	837,002	1,086,055



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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations.

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**THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1923.**

## Textile Students' Loan Fund, Inc.

Many cotton mills boys complete their high school education and would like to enter a textile school or college, but are prevented from doing so by lack of funds.

In order to aid such boys in securing a college education or in taking a textile course, we are now organizing the Textile Students' Loan Fund, Inc.

Under the plan of organization the Textile Students' Loan Fund, Inc., will be chartered with twelve prominent cotton manufacturers as trustees. Six of the trustees selected have already signed the charter and it is being passed as rapidly as possible to the others that have been chosen.

The trustees will be distributed over the South and are men whose names will insure that the Textile Students' Loan Fund, Inc., will be operated upon a business basis.

After the charter is granted, the next step will be to secure funds. While we do not anticipate any large amounts at first we believe there are enough men interested in giving needy and deserving mill boys a better chance to insure that there will be enough contributions to take care of the boys who desire loans. Although we have not yet asked for contributions, one cotton manufacturer who heard of the plan, has sent his check for \$100.

Any boy in a cotton mill who desires to attend college or a textile school and can certify that his father is not able to send him, can apply to the Textile Students' Loan Fund, Inc., for the necessary funds.

He will be requested to give his note, at 6 per cent interest, payable a reasonable time after graduation.

When the money is paid back it

will be loaned to some other mill boy and thus the same money will in the course of years educate many boys.

If there is a boy in your mill who would like to attend college or a textile school this fall, he should make application at once, stating the size loan he will need.

While the organization of the Textile Students' Loan Fund, Inc., has not been completed, and there is only \$100 in the treasury at the present time, it will soon be organized and we believe there will be enough contributions to send a number of boys to college this fall.

We hope that in time there will be sufficient funds held by the Textile Students' Loan Fund, Inc., to insure that no boy in a Southern cotton mill be prevented from attending a college or textile school through lack of funds.

## Cotton Deterioration.

We wish to caution the mills not to look upon the present deterioration reports only as an annual crop scare.

Until two weeks ago our reports were almost uniformly good except for the dry weather in Texas.

We are now getting reports of very alarming deterioration in many sections and boll weevil infestation is reaching a very severe stage.

The manager of a cotton seed oil company, that spends a very large sum in obtaining accurate data because his business depends upon the amount of cotton seed, tells us that their maximum expectation at the present time is 11,500,000 bales and that reports within the past few days seem to indicate a yield much below that figure.

The crop movement is yet to come and it usually has the effect of depressing the price of cotton, but should deterioration continue at its present rate, it will take more than the hedge selling during the peak of the crop to hold prices down.

## Weavers' Meeting Postponed.

President Coolidge, having set Friday, August 10th, as a day of sorrow and prayer for the late lamented President Harding, it was considered proper to postpone the meeting of the Weavers' Division of the Southern Textile Association which was to have been held at Cleveland Springs on that date.

Although the time was very short, notices were sent to the superintendents of the mills with looms and they were asked to notify the overseers of weaving and others who expected to attend.

Notices were also sent to the newspapers in the textile centers. The Weavers' meeting will be held at Cleveland Springs, Shelby, N. C., on August 24th, the only change being in the date.

## Poor Merchandising.

A yarn dealer said to us last week, "No one except men connected with the selling of Southern cotton yarns realizes how poor the Southern spinners are in respect to merchandising."

The yarn dealer gave details and as we listened to him we wondered how many of the managers he mentioned would hold their jobs if the stockholders of their mills knew about a few of their sales.

In the Daily News Record of Aug. 6th, we note the following:

"After a look at the cotton board, yarns are being generally quoted here by dealers at 40 cents for 20s two ply warps. It is said that they are still being offered occasionally at as low as 37 cents, and that here and there through the South some spinners can still be located who will make a limited shipment on this low price basis."

As it was impossible to buy cotton at less than 24.50 on Aug. 6th, the cost of cotton allowing for 15 per cent waste was 28.82. With 37 for 20-2 yarns the net returns after deducting commission, discount and freight were 32.10.

With a cotton cost of 28.82 orders were being accepted that showed a net return of 32.10 or a difference of 3.28 cents, allowing 1.50 cents to cover power, the net return is 1.78 cents from which must be paid wages, supplies, overhead and salaries. Wages alone on 20-2 are 6 to 7 cents.

The man who sold 20-2 at 37 cents did so with an absolutely sure loss to his stockholders and the only thing that saves such an intelligent (?) person is that his stockholders do not learn of his inefficient merchandising.

A little intelligent calculating would have shown that the mill could have ceased operations, paid full wages and come out better than by selling 20-2 at 37 cents.

With such marvelously intelligent managers we can hardly blame the yarn speculators from practicing their profession and growing rich.

## Indian Market for Piece Goods Shows Improvement.

In the July 21 issue of the Manchester "Cotton" the Indian piece goods market is reviewed under date of June 30:

We have passed another anxious week. The monsoon so anxiously awaited is disappointing. Expectations, however, are high. Our dealers are anxious, yet quite hopeful. The tone of the market continues to be inactive, yet retail inquiry is visible at practically unchanged rates.

The decreasing stocks and the anticipated favorable rains have induced some forward trade.

Local goods during the last fortnight show some slight improvement, and this week we hear miscellaneous concerns have sold some 3,000 packages. Direct sales to consuming centers are increasing and more so as our dealers (considering the continuous losses suffered, are cautious and are not very anxious to purchase largely at prices which the direct buyer from up-country does not hesitate to pay. Such rates by the mills are not very helping, though they decrease the stock to some extent and show better margin. It is a very large wholesale demand that would ease the situation, and such demand could be best satisfied by our merchants buying from the mills and meeting the demand as usual.

## One Automobile for Every 8 3/4 of U. S. Population.

In a review of the automobile industry in the United States, the Bloomfield National Bank of Bloomfield, N. J. points out that there is in operation today one pleasure car or truck for every 8 1/2 of the population of the United States. Thirty seven states show automobile registrations far in excess of the 1922 high record, says the review. In the year ended July 1, last, nearly 2,500,000 new cars and trucks were registered in the various states, thus bringing the total vehicles in operation 23 per cent above the year before.

"No nation can approach the 13,048,000 automobile registrations shown by this country and, if the increase continues during the next 12 months as it has in the past year, the traffic problems of large and small cities will be greatly complicated," the review says. "While this is the inventory season, many automobile makers are falling behind in their orders and will have to keep working at from 85 to 100 per cent of capacity in order to make deliveries at the time specified."

## On Threshold of Another Movement in Cotton.

"It is regrettable in view of the world's need of an American crop of at least 12,000,000 bales, that the prospects have been so much reduced, but the critical period of the crop still lies ahead, and the ultimate yield will for a long time to come be an unknown quantity. We are, however, now on the threshold of the new movement, and unless prices are sustained by further unfavorable weather conditions, we believe the buying power of the market will prove to be very feeble.

"There are many political dangers in the European situation, and until the reparation question is settled, and the political atmosphere abroad cleared, we believe a most conservative attitude will be necessary.

## Personal News

W. F. Heffstickler has resigned as night carder at Rex Spinning Co., Gastonia, N. C.

F. Turner has accepted the position of night carder at Rex Spinning Co., Gastonia, N. C.

N. E. Garven of Greenville, S. C., has become assistant manager of the Cliffside (N. C.) Mills store.

R. J. Doss has been appointed overseer spinning at the Pendergast (Tenn.) Cotton Mills.

Daniel Smith has resigned as overseer spinning at the Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.

A. G. Phifer has been promoted to overseer of carding and spinning at the Anchor Mills, Huntersville, Ala.

B. W. Bingham, superintendent, Pendergast (Tenn.) Cotton Mills, was on a business trip to Atlanta, Ga., August 4th.

J. F. Fisher has been promoted from yarn room to assistant superintendent at Gray Manufacturing Co., Gastonia, N. C.

R. H. Layton, overseer of carding at the Anderson, (S. C.) Cotton Mills paid us a visit last week while on his vacation.

C. L. Horne has been promoted from overseer of weaving to superintendent at the Anchor Mills, Huntersville, N. C.

W. M. Goff, who has been overhauling spinning, has accepted a position as overseer of spinning at Gray Manufacturing Co., Gastonia, N. C.

M. P. Stacks has resigned as carder and spinner at the Anchor Mills, Huntersville, N. C., to become overseer of carding at the Lowe Manufacturing Co., Huntsville, Ala.

A. L. Haney has resigned as overseer weaving at the Brookford Mills, Brookford, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Morven Mills, Durham, N. C.

J. F. Wharton, of the Griffin (Ga.) Manufacturing Co., has accepted a position as overseer spinning with the Swift Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ga.

J. D. Harrison has resigned as overseer of carding at Mutual Mills, Gastonia, N. C., to accept a similar position at Priscilla Mills, Ranlo, N. C.

J. F. Wharton has resigned as spinning overseer at the Griffin (Ga.) Mfg. Co., and accepted a similar position with the Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.

C. Barton has resigned as overseer weaving at the San Antonio Cotton Mills, San Antonio, Tex., and accepted a similar position with the No. 1 weave room of the Cotton Products Co., Natchez, Miss.

R. E. McDonald, superintendent of the Anchor Mills, Huntersville, N. C., left for Huntsville, Ala., this week where, as previously mentioned, he will be agent of the Lowe Manufacturing Co.

A. B. Brown has resigned as overseer carding at night at the Avon Mills, Gastonia, N. C., and accepted a position on the erecting force of the Woonsocket Machine and Press Co., of Woonsocket, R. I.

John Bachman, son of J. S. Bachman, superintendent of the Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga., won the place of low medalist in the Georgia State Golf Tournament held at Macon, Ga., recently. John is only 17 years old.

The many friends of Alonzer Iller will be glad to know that his health is improving rapidly. He is now recuperating at Atchelwold Hotel, Brevard, N. C., and at the same time taking the "insulin" treatment for diabetes. His condition is showing marked improvement.

### Pope F. Callaway Dead.

LaGrange, Ga.—After an illness of several weeks, Pope F. Callaway, merchant and cotton mill director, is dead.

Mr. Callaway had been connected for years with the mercantile enterprises of Fuller E. Callaway, and was a director in several cotton mills and other corporations of the Callaway organizations. Early in life, he was engaged in business in Atlanta and Memphis, Tenn. He was the son of the late Rev. Abner Callaway, and a brother of the late Dr. Enoch Callaway, former Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

### Union Overseer is Killed in Car Crash.

Union, S. C.—W. C. Culbertson, cloth room overseer for the Union branch of the Union-Buffalo Mills Company, met a most tragic death late Sunday afternoon when his automobile became uncontrollable as he was turning a curve in the Ball Rock section of the county on the road to Lockhart, about twelve miles from Union.

Mr. Culbertson was accompanied by a friend, Thomas Nance, who received only slight bruises. The car, driven by Mr. Culbertson, turned turtle two or three times after turning a curve and on a straight stretch of road.

Mr. Culbertson's body was pinned beneath the car and his injuries were such that death was instantaneous.

Mr. Culbertson has held a position with the Union-Buffalo Mills for a number of years and was a man highly regarded by all who knew him. He was about 40 years of age and was a member of Green Street Methodist Church.

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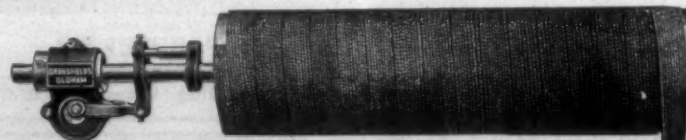
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# MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Newberry, N. C.**—The Newberry, Mollohon and Oakland Cotton Mills closed down August 10 to allow their operatives a ten day vacation.

**Abbeville, S. C.**—The Abbeville Cotton Mills are closed down this week to allow their operatives to take the usual vacation. The workers will be paid half time while the mill is closed.

**Spindale, N. C.**—The Horn Rug Mill has just let a contract for the building of six new houses in the Stonecutter section. Work has already begun on them. Mr. Hix will build them. He is just completing eighteen houses for the Stonecutter Mills.

**Greenville, Tex.**—An organization has been perfected here by the Chamber of Commerce to raise funds for a \$1,000,000 cotton mill. Under an agreement with Roscoe Stewart Co., of Boston, a considerable portion of the stock will be taken up by that company, the rest to be subscribed here.

**Spindale, N. C.**—W. F. Capper, of the Potter-Shackleford Company, is ruhing work on the Stonecutter extension. This extension is on the northern end of the mill and when completed will make the mill nearly as large again as at the present and will require a force of employees nearly equal to the number now employed by the Stonecutter Company.

**Rockwood, Tenn.**—Hobet R. Haggard, who for six years was superintendent of the plant of the Roane Overall Manufacturing Co., of Rockwood, which was destroyed by fire some weeks ago, with R. H. Thompson, of Rockwood, is forming a new company that will be a reorganization of the former Roane company, and that will take over and operate the plant.

Virtually all of the machinery and equipment was destroyed in the fire, and the new company will establish almost an entire new plant, including a new factory building. Most of the stock is subscribed locally.

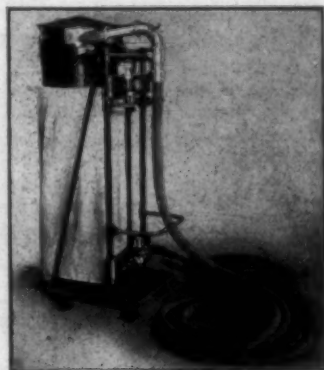
**Knoxville, Tenn.**—According to an announcement this week by George P. Gault, assistant manager of the Knoxville Knitting Mills, the large new addition being constructed on Sixth Avenue, for Plant No. 1 of the mills, is rapidly nearing completion and it is expected to start operations in the unit within a short time. The addition increases the company's manufacturing space to a considerable extent and when operating production will be increased from 2,000 pairs of hose daily to 3,000 dozen pairs, Mr. Gault advises. Construction began July 1. The total investment involved, including buildings, machinery, equipment, etc., amounts to many thousands of dollars.

## For Sale

1—250-ton Logeman Hydraulic Cloth Bal-  
ing Press. Excellent condition. At-  
tractive price for immediate acceptance.

**Southern Textile Machinery  
Company**

Greenville, S. C.



(Patented)

**R. P. SWEENEY**

Manufacturer

406 News Bldg. Greenville, S. C.

**THE  
Sweeny PNEU-WAY Cleaner**  
Trade Mark

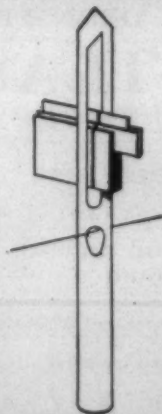
**Rapidly Cleans Machinery,  
Floors, Walls, Etc., of Lint and  
Dust by Air Suction**

Uses compressed air to create  
the suction.

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Industrial Plants**

Ask for Prices on:  
Ingersoll-Rand Air Compressors,  
Air Hoists and Air Tools of all kinds.  
Compressed Air Hose, Vacuum Hose,  
Quick Connecting Hose Couplings,  
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Our Southern Representative

**Mr. William D. Whittaker**

is in charge of both the

**ATLANTA OFFICE and CHARLOTTE OFFICE**

Competent assistants at both offices will carry  
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**NORTH CAROLINA**

**LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT and CITY PLANNER**

Community and Mill Village  
Developments  
Parks, Real Estate Subdivisions  
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Complete Topographic Surveys  
General Design, Planting, Grading  
and Detail Plans  
Supervision of Landscape  
Construction  
Inspection and Maintenance

Largest Landscape Organization in the South

**Cedartown, Ga.**—The deal of the United States Dyeing and Finishing company has been consummated with a clearing of the title, which was completed Thursday and work will soon begin on remodelling the buildings. Albert S. Barge, of New York, represented the company. This deal involved five properties: The Josephine, Wahneta and Kuster mills, with their villages, the Blue Springs and the Fred D. Noble home. P. A. Merriam, of Providence, R. I., will be the resident manager, and will occupy the latter place.

**Rutherfordton, N. C.**—A new manufacturing enterprise for Rutherford county is the Logan Garment Company, incorporated, which will have its plant at Rutherfordton.

Organization of the company was perfected this week. Among the stockholders are Messrs. K. S. Tanner, S. E. Elmore, Dr. Norris, Stacey Moore, J. F. Alexander, J. H. Thomas, B. B. Doggett, J. R. Moore, C. L. Morris, M. O. Dickerson and others, which means that the new company has sound financial backing.

At the beginning the company will manufacture children's and misses' gingham dresses only, making the garments from the best Stonecutter ginghams.

**Great Falls, S. C.**—The new mill No. 3 of the Republic Cotton Mills is rapidly nearing completion and the installation of machinery will begin in the next few weeks. The main mill building is 627 feet long and 237 feet wide, one story high, with basement under part of the building. The product of the mill will be high grade mixed silk and cotton fabric. The yarns, both silk and cotton, will be purchased. The silk, however, will be in the raw state. The winding and throwing will be done in the mill. The equipment calls for 1,000 Draper automatic looms, silk machinery, slashing equipment and cloth room machinery. Individual motors will be used throughout. J. E. Sirrine & Co., Greenville, S. C., are the engineers.

**Greenville, S. C.**—Judson Mills is completing the installation of 800 Crompton-Knowles looms in the new weave shed extension. The present installation will bring the total number of looms to approximately 2,000. The product of the new looms will be the same as the old, fine cotton and silk fabrics. 195 new tenement houses have been added to the village to take care of increased operatives.

The mill has also built a modern cafeteria adjoining the mill building. The furnishings were supplied by Albert Peck and Company, and are modern in every respect, the kitchen equipment being electrically heated. The cafeteria has seating capacity of 200 people.

Lunches will be served to the operatives.

J. E. Sirrine & Company, Greenville, S. C., are the engineers.

**Calhoun Falls, S.C.**—The new power plant and mill extensions at Calhoun Mills, have been completed and the new machinery is now being installed. The new power plant equipment consists of 1 1500 K. W. steam turbo-generator supplying power to the mill machinery, and a 100 K. W. steam engine unit for village lighting. Formerly, the electrical equipment in the mill was 40 cycle, but in making the present extensions the old 40 cycle system was changed over to 60 cycles, and all of the new equipment was made 60 cycles.

Approximately 15,000 spindles and the necessary preparatory machinery and looms are now being installed in the mill extension. When the new machinery is in operation, the mill will have a 40,000 spindle equipment. The product of the mill will remain the same as heretofore, wide print cloths.

J. E. Serrine & Company, Greenville, are the engineers.

#### Southern Mills Have Best Value

That the attempt of Edward Farnham Green and other New England capitalists to obtain control of the Victor-Monaghan chain of mills is indicative of the increasing desire of New Englanders to move their textile interests Southward, is the gist of a dispatch from Boston, to the Wall Street Journal under date of July 21.

Interesting to Southern mill men is the statement in this dispatch that Amoskeag Manufacturing stock sells in the open market

for only \$6 per spindle, whereas England interests to acquire a Victor-Monaghan is valued at \$30 per spindle.

The Wall Street Journal story that works out around \$32 a spindle is another striking illustration to

"Willingness of important New students of the trend of textile

manufacturing in this country of the greater value of plants located south of the Mason and Dixon line. Any number of seasoned, well-managed New England cotton mills can be bought in the open market today for less than quick assets, plant and good will being thrown in for good measure.

Amoskeag Manufacturing, the biggest cotton mill in the world, with a long record, modern machinery, valuable waterpower, able management and over three times the size of the South Carolina system, sells in the open market for only \$6 a spindle. The New Hampshire Company has with its latest Stark addition, 680,000 cotton spindles and 60,000 worsted spindles. As the latter are twice as valuable as the cotton, its spindleage for comparative estimates can be considered as 800,000. The preferred and common stocks both at 80, represent a market valuation of \$35,648,000, which if the \$30,430,000 quick assets are deducted leaves the property, that could not be duplicated for \$30,000,000, selling for a trifle over \$5,000,000.

Meantime the Southern mills, working with the advantage of long hours and cheap wages, are suffering from no such investment blight. There is a good demand for Southern mill stocks and a basis of \$30 to 40 a spindle is quite usual. Several northern owned properties sell for \$16 to \$41 a spindle, but they are below the general range.

Following tabulation of figures for a number of New England cotton mills and several southern mills will make clear the marked investment advantage the shares of the latter enjoy.

Amoskeag: Spindleage, \*800,000; market value, 35,648,000; net quick \$30,430,000; value per spindle, \$6.

Appleton Co.: Spindleage, 108,000; market value, \$4,300,000; net quick \$4,637,000.

Lawrence: Spindleage, 136,000; market value \$2,250,000; net quick, \$9,172,000; value per spindle, \$6.

#### Southern.

Brookside: Spindleage 83,000; market value, \$2,800,000; net quick, \$1,485,000; value per spindle, \$16.

Lanett: Spindleage, 83,000; market value, \$2,600,000; net quick, \$950,000; value per spindle, \$19.

West Point: Spindleage, 81,000; market value, \$6,250,000; net quick \$2,865,000; value per spindle, \$41.

Victor - Monaghan: spindleage, 240,000; market value, \$10,420,000; net quick, \$3,000,000; value per spindle, \$30.

\*680,000 cotton and 60,000 worsted.

## CHARLOTTE DOUBLE LOOP (HOOK) CARD BANDS

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Also Spinning, Spooling and Twisting Bands  
When ordering card bands state make of card and size of doffer. With this information we guarantee correct fit, both diameter and length, of any band for any make of card.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BANDING MILL

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#### Manufacturers and Distributors

of  
Stauss Rectified Tallow, Oil and Gums for all warp sizing and finishing purposes.

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57 Worth Street

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#### SELLING AGENTS FOR

#### SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS

#### OFFICES:

Boston	New York	Philadelphia	St. Louis
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Besides Covering Every Domestic Market we Have the Largest  
Export Outlet of any Commission House in the U. S. A.

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ESTABLISHED 1865

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Piece Goods

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distribution on the spot.

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Patent Lawyers  
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#### WELL DRILLING AND DEEP WELL PUMPS

We do the engineering, and have had 32 years experience solving water problems satisfactorily for textile mills.

Sydnor Pump & Well Co., Inc.  
Richmond, Va.

## THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS

Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS

Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)

Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM

Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT

Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)

Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL

Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS.

#### AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

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BOSTON, MASS.

FRANK S. COMINS, General Manager

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Atlanta Trust Company Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

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**TEXTOL, A new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow**



TRADE MARK

Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made heavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS. FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

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## ALSO HOSIERY FINISHING AND BLEACHINGS



Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

P. P. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.

### New England Mills Producing Blacks.

New Bedford.—Will the sudden death of the president pull the Fall River mills out of the hole on their surplus stocks as it did at the time of President McKinley's death?

The death of the president is certain to be followed by a sudden and country wide call for black for draping buildings, homes, etc., and for similar purposes in connection with the period of mourning that will be the country's tribute to the late chief executive. With stocks of goods in retail channels extreme-

ly limited, there is bound to be a flood of rush orders for blacks sent to all the dyeing and printing establishments, and in fact, the influx of such orders has already begun. Because of the immediate need of such goods there is not time to make them up in the mills and only such stocks of grey goods that are already made up can be used to fill the emergency call.

At the time of President McKinley's death there was a countrywide demand for black which taxed the capacity of the textile industry to fill, and in the rush to get the goods while the need for them existed, there was little thought of price, and very little attention paid to the construction or character of the goods so long as it was jet black. Some of the Fall River mills at that time were able to dispose of stocks of grey goods that had been in their warehouses for twenty years. This dead stock of goods was quickly shipped out to the dyeing and printing plants, given a bath of jet black dye and disposed of at a very handsome profit. Mill men were wondering this week whether this experience would be repeated now.

### Black Cottons Wanted.

Inquiry at the various New England finishing plants and at some of the large cotton goods selling houses developed the fact that already there has been an unusually heavy demand for black goods received and preparations were being made to turn a large volume of dyeing and printing equipment at once onto this work, since the demand is all for spots or goods that can be delivered this week. At least one Fall River printing and dyeing establishment was sufficiently alive to the situation to begin at once to prepare for the rush. Although the plant had been on a four days week schedule, and ordinarily would have been closed down on Friday, the help was summoned by special messengers and all the equipment was started at once on blacks, and as large a quantity as possible was

turned out on Friday and Saturday.

At the American Print Works it was stated that an unusually large number of calls for black had been received on Friday and Saturday, but the real rush was expected to begin Monday. At the Pacific mills it was stated that the production of blacks was being pushed to some extent, but not at full capacity as yet, though it was expected that there were preparations being made to largely augment this stock by extraordinary runs on black.

### Other Mills on Blacks.

At the Algonquin Printing Company plant in Fall River orders for blacks had already begun to come in in large quantities and that efforts were being made to provide for the expected demand for this color by turning more of the equipment at the plant onto blacks.

At the Mount Hope Finishing Co., which has an aniline black department, blacks were being put through in the usual volume, but owing to the fact that Mount Hope does not work on its own account, but operates entirely on a commission basis, carrying out only such orders as it receives from converters and other customers, there had not yet been time for any marked increase in the call for blacks.—Journal of Commerce.

### Sale of 4 Victor-Monaghan Plants Predicted.

Greenville, S. C.—Rumors and predictions that Victor-Monaghan stockholders will vote to sell four of the company's outlying plants, Walhalla, Seneca, Ottray and Wallace, abounded in Greenville as the time for the Thursday stockholders meeting drew nearer. The meeting presumably will consider the offer of Edwin F. Greene, Boston capitalist, of \$148 a share for the common stock and also an offer made to directors to purchase four of the company's eight plants.

Nothing is known officially con-

PULLEYS
 HANGERS

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SONS CO.

CLUTCHES

### FLANGE OR PLATE COUPLINGS

Designed to withstand severe line-shaft service. Flanged to protect the workman from being caught on the bolt heads or nuts. Machined all over to template, making them interchangeable and therefore easily duplicated.

Interchangeability is a feature that has made

## THE WOOD LINE

of Power Transmission Machinery the standard in so many of the country's largest plants.

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CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

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COUPLINGS

## POWER TRANSMITTING MACHINERY



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## THE DAVID BROWN COMPANY

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NOTE our New Factory Additions and Improved Facilities for Manufacturing Our

"HIGH GRADE"

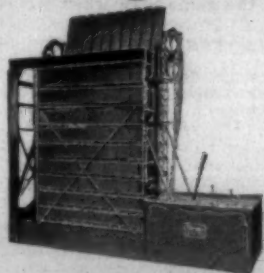
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## ALL STEEL ECONOMY FIRE PROOF

Largest Line in U. S.  
Baling Presses



Electric Power  
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There's an Economy for every baling purpose. Backed by over quarter Century's experience.



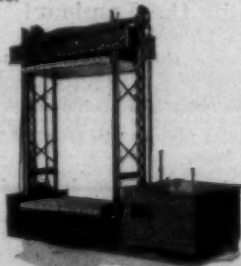
Hand Power  
Waste Baler

Guaranteed to make more bales at less cost per ton, equal conditions. Let us prove it.



Electric Power  
Yarn Press

Tell us your needs and let us co-operate. We may save you considerable.



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Write Economy Baler Co., Dept., S. T. Ann Arbor, Mich. Ask for new catalog.

## ALL STEEL ECONOMY FIRE PROOF

J. KIRK ROWELL  
TEXTILE MILL SPECIALTIES

KRON DIAL SCALES  
BACKED BY A SERVICE ORGANIZATION  
ECONOMY BALING PRESSES  
SAVE LABOR-HEAVY BALES-FAST WORK  
ATLANTA, GA.

cerning the approaching meeting other than the fact that the Greene offer for all eight plants and another offer for four outlying plants will be considered; and further that directors have disapproved acceptance of the Greene offer, which would seem to insure its rejection by the shareholders, and that the directors are inclined to look with favor on the proposition concerning the four plants, details of which are yet unknown.

The stock market was strengthened somewhat locally when demand for Victor-Monaghan, common, was stimulated. The bid price late in the day was quoted at 146, two dollars a share under the offer of the Boston financier.

Reports that the four outlying plants for which the company has offers are Walhalla, Seneca, Ottaray, and Wallace plants, were unofficial, but generally circulated. The Seneca plant has 19,072 spindles, the Walhalla plant 18,816, the Ottaray plant at Union 22,144 and the Wallace plant at Jonesville has 14,912. The make print cloths, sheetings, shirtings and drills.

These four plants constitute in spindleage hardly more than a third of the Victor-Monaghan chain, which chain includes also the Monaghan plant at Greenville, and the Victor, Greer and Apalache plants, all in the Greer section. The remaining four are the cream of the chain so to speak. The Victor-Monaghan could sell the four outlying without losing its prestige as a leading cotton manufacturing concern of the country, it is pointed out.

Just what offer the directors have received for the four plants has not been made, but they have indicated that the proposition is a good one by announcing that it was worthy of consideration.

Reports from unofficial sources circulating were to the effect that stockholders seemed willing to vote to sell the four outlying plants provided the proposition is a just and fair one, and that shareholders in this class included many who were opposed to the sale of the entire chain to the Greene interests.

W. R. Smith Southern Manager for  
Atlanta Dyestuffs Co.

The Atlantic Dyestuff Company announces the appointment of William R. Smith, of Raleigh, N. C., as Southern Manager with headquarters at Charlotte.

The southern office of this company controls the sales of dyestuff in the following states: North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Texas and Kentucky.

Mr. Smith has been Carolina salesman for A. Klipstein & Company for the past six years and now succeeds Mr. Robert J. Walker, who died recently at Charlotte.

Mr. Smith is thoroughly familiar with the application of cotton dyes on raw stock, warps, and hosiery, and is competent to demonstrate the high quality of Atlantic products in this territory.

## WENTWORTH Double Duty Travelers

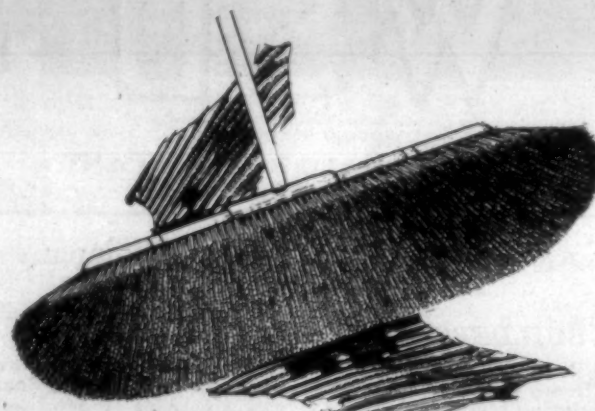
Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the Spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

31 W. 1st St., Charlotte, N. C.



## Proved Better

Special Textile Floor Sweep  
Series No. 142

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It is built with just the right combination of fibre and tampico to sweep up all lint and it will keep floors cleaner at less expense than any other method you can use.

### SPECIFICATIONS

No. 142 SWEEP—This sweep is made on a polished wood block flared well at ends. It has a center of strong and durable fibre and tampico around the outside. Made light and easily handled. Made in lengths of 14, 16, 18, 24, 30, 36 and 48 inches. Order by length.

ATLANTA BRUSH COMPANY  
Atlanta, Ga.

Every "Perkins Practical Brush" is guaranteed unconditionally

ATLANTA  
BRUSH  
COMPANY

A Brush for every Textile Need

## Gum Tragasol Agglutinates

the fibres of the yarn—cotton, woolen or worsted which—ever it may be—and prevents waste of good materials by eliminating flyings.

### Gum Tragasol is Cheaper

than either wool or cotton, therefore, its use is a distinct economy.

**JOHN P. MARSTON COMPANY**

247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston

## Fire Without Having A Cleaning Period On



For Use with Either Natural, Induced or Forced Draft  
FOR DETAILED INFORMATION WRITE

**THOMAS GRATE BAR COMPANY**  
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

## Cocker Machine and Foundry Company

Gastonia, N. C.

### BUILDERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY

Linking Warpers Linkers Balling Warpers Balling Attachments  
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Warp Splitting Machines Warp Dyeing Machines Warp Doublers  
and Splitters Warp Coilers Boiling Out Boxes and Warp Washing  
Machines Dye House Ballers.



### The Standard of Excellence Electrical Installations IN TEXTILE MILLS AND VILLAGES

**HUNTINGTON & GUERRY, Inc.**  
GREENVILLE, S. C.

## DISINFECTANT

We guarantee our disinfectant to meet any government specifications. We manufacture them ourselves, and do not fill them with rosin or other cheap fillers. Get our prices. They will surprise you.

### MASURY-YOUNG CO.

Established 1857

BOSTON, MASS.

## Emmons Loom Harness Company

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

### Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs Warps and Leice Reeds,  
Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard  
Heddles

**LAWRENCE, MASS.**

## DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE

## Seeks to Exempt All Alabama Mills From Taxes for Ten Years.

Montgomery, Ala.—A bill seeking to remove all state, county and municipal taxes from cotton mills, with the exception of such mills levied upon grounds upon which textile industries are located for a period of ten years, was introduced into the Alabama State Senate by Senator John Overton. The bill would affect every mill in the State having a valuation of over \$50,000.

Senator Overton stated that the purpose of the will was to encourage the farmer in growth of cotton and also to encourage textile industries to locate in this State. Should the bill be passed by both houses of the legislature, thousands of dollars will be saved by Alabama cotton mills annually which heretofore was paid into the state, county and municipal treasuries.

The bill, as introduced by Senator Overton, in its entirety follows:

Section 2666.—Cotton mills exempt for a term of years from taxation. When any person, co-partnership, association of individuals or corporation incorporated under the laws of this State, or any other State, shall, since the first day of July, 1923, have invested, expended, laid out and paid or shall by the first day of July, 1923, invest, expend, lay out or pay not more than \$50,000 in money in the erection of cotton mills or factories in the State of Alabama and the buildings, plants works, machinery, appliances, appurtenances proper or necessary for the practical operation of such cotton mills, or factories, such person, partnership, association or corporation shall be entitled to claim and have exemption from taxation assessment and collection for State, county or municipal taxation such cotton mills, factories and the said proper or necessary buildings, plants, works, machinery, appliances and appurtenances thereof for the period of ten years from the first day of July, 1923, and the same are exempt from State, county and municipal taxes during the said period of ten years and all the capital stock of every such cotton mill and factory shall be likewise exempt from all such taxation during such period of ten years and this section shall also apply to additions costing \$50,000 or more, made during the five years from said first day of July, 1923, to cotton mills then existing in Alabama; but nothing in this section shall be construed to exempt from taxation the lands on which such cotton mills or factories are erected.

### Much Activity Among Belmont Cotton Mills.

Belmont, N. C.—Work on both of Belmont's new mills, the Stowe Spinning and the Eagle, is going on rapidly. The construction work on the mill building is progressing satisfactorily and the erection of houses and the forming of the mill villages is keeping pace with the building of the structures.

The Crescent mill has also added much value in both the carding and some new machinery that is of spinning departments, making this mill much more efficient than it has been heretofore. The mills are all running full time at present.

## STOP, LOOK & LISTEN

When the old grade crossing is done away with and a bridge built in its place away go the signs "Stop, Look and Listen."

In just the same way when you use

### WYANDOTTE DETERGENT

to clean your floors you can remove your danger signs for there then no slippery floors to threaten the feet of the busy active worker.

This result has been realized so many times that a daily growing demand for this cleaner proves the truth of this claim for its safety value.

And not only is this true but also the floor is made so faultlessly clean with so little effort and expense that mills are saving money on their floor cleaning costs.

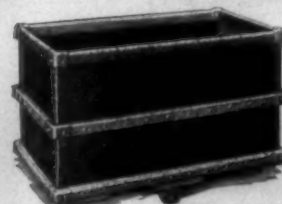
Ask your supply man.

### THIS TRADE MARK



IN EVERY PACKAGE

The J. B. FORD CO., Sole Mfrs.  
Wyandotte, Michigan



## We Weren't Especially Thinking of You When We Built the Laminar!

We were thinking of the man who is going to push it over your mill floor. We were thinking of the man who has to listen to the rumble and rattle of trucks passing behind him and in front of him all day long.

That is why we made Laminar Mill trucks and Roving cans of Vul-Cot Fibre—the same material that goes into the famous Vul-Cot guaranteed waste basket.

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Frankly, though we were thinking of you or, of your pocketbook, rather. The Laminar with all its lightness is a perfect pig for punishment. It will stand up for years under the hardest of rough and tumble mill wear.

We have them in nearly every conceivable shape and size.

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**National  
Vulcanized Fibre Co.**  
Wilmington, Del.

**The Week's Cotton Trade.**

Fairly wide fluctuations occurred since the close of the previous week with net price changes slight for spot cotton. October futures on the New York Cotton Exchange, however, gained 75 points and closed on August 2, at 22.25c, as compared with 21.14c on July 28, the low closing point of the week. The main outstanding feature of the week was the crop reporting board's estimate of the cotton crop on July 25, which also placed the condition at 67.2 per cent of a normal as compared with the ten year average of 72.5 per cent. The condition reported forecasts a yield per acre of about 143.9 pounds and a total production of about 11,516,000 bales of 500-lbs. gross. This report was construed as more bullish than had been anticipated by the trade and resulted in substantial gains in values.

Reports from dry goods centers continue to indicate a dormant situation with prices softening in many lines. The droughty conditions in Texas have not been entirely broken.

The average of the quotations of 10 designated spot cotton markets on August 2, was 22.79c per lb, as compared with 22.84c the previous week. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange closed at 22.25c against 21.50c the pre-sales in the South was quiteshrd previous week. The volume of spot sales in the South was quite heavy.

Exports from August 1 to August 3 amounted to 49,976 bales as compared with 66,023 bales for the same period last season.

Certificated stock at New York on August 3, was 21,280 bales and at New Orleans 9,420 bales. Total stocks of all kinds at New York 35,281 bales and at New Orleans, 47,082 bales.

New York future contract closed August 2: October 22.25, December 22.12, January 21.99, March 22.05, May 22.02. New Orleans closed: October 21.62c, December 21.66, January 21.64, March 21.68, May 21.54. New Orleans spot cotton 22.75 per pound.

**C. A. Cannon Heads Cannon Mills.**

C. A. Cannon was elected president of Cannon Mills, Inc., to succeed the late J. C. Leslie, at a meeting of the board of directors last week. The vacancy caused by the death last May of M. P. Glynn is to be filled by F. A. Williams, who was elected first vice president. S. D. Arrowood was elected treasurer and W. R. Huber, secretary.

**Manchester Employers Consult the Employees.**

The Manchester correspondent of the London Times writes as follows:

There is a prospect of a remarkable development in the organization of the Master Cotton Spinners' which has been a pioneer in this respect during the last thirty years or more. Comparatively few firms remain outside the federation of the employers and comparatively few work people are outside the operatives' trade unions. For many years the organized societies have been able to force upon nearly all the trade decision at which they arrived.

The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, the most powerful body in the industry, has issued this week ballot papers for the purpose of finding out whether or not its members are prepared to support the formation of an advisory council composed of representatives of employers and employed.

In other words, this influential committee which has often been accused of dealing with matters in a very high handed way, has taken the extreme step of consulting its constituents about the propriety of seeking the aid of the operatives at a council board on matters concerning the management of the industry. There was a time not long ago when it would, on its own initiative, have turned down any such proposal promptly, with the remark that employers would not tolerate it. What the ballot will reveal remains to be seen.

**SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS.**

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

1923

Name of Mill \_\_\_\_\_

Town \_\_\_\_\_

Spinning Spindles \_\_\_\_\_ Looms \_\_\_\_\_

Superintendent \_\_\_\_\_

Carder \_\_\_\_\_

Spinner \_\_\_\_\_

Weaver \_\_\_\_\_

Cloth Room \_\_\_\_\_

Dyer \_\_\_\_\_

Master Mechanic \_\_\_\_\_

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## Cotton Notes

### Cotton Opinion.

Orvis Bros. & Co.—"The crop has now entered the critical month of August and it is from this date onward that boll weevil damage goes the limit, therefore reports in this keenest interest. It is felt the ravages of this pest may be considerably less than in recent years, and this may be true, are reports have been to the effect that they cover the territory very thoroughly, but with the exception of a few localities, notably Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, starting from the South and diminishing as one goes north, complaints have been unusually mild up to date as to the damage already done. Undoubtedly spinners would be very glad to go forward in their purchases of cotton if encouragement were received from buyers of cloths, 64x60s, if sales could be made freely there is little inducement to buy cotton, as it is calculated purchases of cotton must be made at 18c landed mills to warrant current cloth quotations, and spinners claim 20c cotton is necessary to operate without loss. The new crop of cotton has begun to be marketed this year at a time when there is a decline in demand, a disparity between the price of raw cotton and manufactured cotton. Therefore, aside from the crop of American cotton, the question of demand plays an equal or even greater part in the influence upon prices, and this must be watched during the immediate future with as much interest as the reports on other conditions. For the long future, with even greater interest, it will be the final determinant for the direction of the value of cotton.

H. Hentz & Co.—"We are facing the possibility of another distressingly short crop and should this develop cotton may well be alarmed. For the present we favor a conservative position with preference for the long side on moderate reactions.

Stephen M. Weld & Co.—"Our crop accounts from practically all sections of the belt are somewhat alarming and should Texas and Oklahoma fail to secure relief from drouth in the shape of good rains it looks to us as if the market were in for an advance of some importance, notwithstanding the fact that the trade has not yet entered the market on anything like a substantial scale.

Moss & Ferguson—"Under ordinary conditions there would be a disposition on the part of the trade to take an aggressive bullish position. With business uncertainties in this country and the feeling of apprehension over the European political and economic situation there is a strong inclination on the part of buyers of both raw cotton and finished goods to go slow. The demand for cotton has been disappointing. Until something develops to jar the trade out of its apathy it will be difficult to arouse aggressive buying enthusiasm. Moreover, it should not be overlooked that a fairly large proportion of the present crop will be for sale in the next two months at any level above 20 cents unless something new and stimulating makes its appearance. While we admit the possibility and likelihood of higher prices some time during the new season we feel that a cautious policy is warranted by existing circumstances. We think the situation requires radical changes as to supply and demand to justify confident purchases."

### For Sale

10 Three section Gordon-Hay cleaning machines, 45 inches wide. Complete with Bramwell feeders. In operation

MAGINNIS COTTON MILLS,  
New Orleans, La.

### Tucapau Mills Sold

Spartanburg, S. C., Aug. 6.—The sale of Tucapau Mills, situated 12 miles west of Spartanburg, to Lockwood, Greene and Co., of Boston, was announced here today through A. M. Law & Co., of Spartanburg.



GOOD SPINNING — SMALL WASTE

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and Oklahoma City and Hebart, Okla.

**Knitted Tire Fabric**

Knitted tire fabric, made of heavy cabled yarn, similar to that used at present in the best cord fabric, is the very latest development in the tire industry, and its development may mean the revolutionizing, not only the methods of tire fabric manufacture, but also of the best tire making practice.

While one section of the automobile tire industry is striving to improve the methods of manufacturing cord tires, is trying to eliminate all of the cross threads in the cord tire fabric so that it will consist only of the heavy cabled strands that form the warp, another section of this same industry is proceeding along a radically opposite line and is seeking to obtain, as the basis for automobile tires, some style of fabric which will be very elastic either crosswise or lengthwise, but when stretched to certain limits will have a great strength to resist a final break.

Such specifications can be met only by the knitted fabric, and already certain yarn manufacturers in this section have been called upon to furnish heavy cabled tire yarn, exactly like that used in cord fabric, to certain New England knitting mills for use in tire fabric to be made on the knitting machines. The yarn has to be put up on cones just like most regular knitting yarn and the first deliveries on a rush order have been made during the past week or ten days.

While it is impossible to state definitely much of the details of the new process, as the whole matter is being surrounded by great secrecy, the use of knitted fabric probably has some connection with the recent announcement from tire manufacturing quarters regarding the development of a so-called "balloon tire," which is to be very much larger in cross section than the present style of cord or fabric tires and will be used at a very much lower inflation pressure. The balloon tire, being much softer and more "flimsy" than the present style tires, will roll over all minor inequalities in the road, and will absorb nearly all of the road vibration to which the wheels of the motor car are not subjected. It will give a real air cushion between the car and the road and will be so elastic that nothing but an extraordinary bump will ever reach the wheels or the frame of the motor car.

It is claimed that the new style tires will not only give much

smoother riding ease to the car, but because of the greater portion of the tire always in contact with the road will give better traction and less likelihood of skidding. Contrary to what might be at first supposed, they are less rather than more susceptible to puncture except by a long nail or similar object with the point sticking straight up. The natural resistance of the rubber, it is claimed, together with the elasticity of the tire, is sufficient to throw off sharp stones, glass, and semi-blunt objects which often are driven through a hard tire by the force of the first shock of contact.

Tire fabric makers, of course, are intensely interested in the new development, and tire yarn manufacturers are also watching it closely, for although it will not affect the need for tire yarn, it will change the form in which it must be put up by the yarn mills.—New Bedford Standard.



### Some Recommendations

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# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market closed s—shrdlucmfwpvmbfgw week and although business was small, the downward price movement seemed checked for the moment. There was some business in carded yarns, orders coming from the insulating trades, hosiery, underwear and towels manufacturers. The death of President Harding halted business at the close of the week.

Combed yarns continued dull during the week. Orders were mainly for prompt shipment of small quantities, and prices were rather weak. It is noted that some counts of single combed peeler yarn are still priced higher than two ply yarns. There was no demand for mercerized yarns and no important sales were made last week.

Insulators showed considerable interest in the market last week, but their actual purchases were rather small. Several orders ranging around 100,000 pounds were placed for delivery from September through November. There were also a number of small sales for delivery in August and September.

Towel mills reported a slow business during the week, but they placed a few orders for 50,000 pounds of yarn. Most of the contracts covered 20-2 ply warps on a price basis up to 40 cents. Underwear mills placed a moderate amount of business, the bulk of it being made up of orders for 5,000 pounds. Hosiery mills were not in the market to any extent, the largest sale reported being 15,000 pounds.

According to current market opinion here many of the best posted yarn men expect little change in the situation before September. By that time fairly accurate information as to the size of the cotton supplies will be available. At present the ups and downs of the cotton market and the varying estimates of what the new crop and carry-over will be, work against stabilized markets and results in a waiting policy by yarn buyers. In addition the yarn markets are passing thru the regular period of seasonal dullness. It seems to be the general opinion that there must be a sustained rise in cotton prices before permanent improvement can be expected in the yarn market. In the meantime drastic curtailment is keeping yarn stock down and recovery should come steadily after more definite cotton information is at hand.

Yarn prices showed little change last week. Quotations in this market were reported as follows:

Eastern Carded Carded Cones.			
10s	37 1/2 a	2 ply 26s	45 a46
12s to 14s	38a39	2 ply 30s	46 1/2 a47 1/2
2 ply 16s	39 a40	2 ply 40s	56 a58
2 ply 20s	40 a41	2 ply 50s	71 a72
2 ply 24s	44 a45		
Southern Two-Ply Skein Warps			
5s to 8s	36 a37	20s	39 1/2 a40
10s to 12s	37 a38	24s	43 a44
14s	38 a	30s	46 a47
16s	39 a	36s	54 a

Tinged Insulating Yarns.			
6s, 1 ply	33 a34	12s, 2 ply	36 a
8s, 2, 3 and	33 a34	20s, 2 ply	38 1/2 a39
4 ply	33 a34	26s, 2 ply	44 a
10s, 1 ply and	34 1/2 a35	30s, 2 ply	45 1/2 a46
2 ply	34 1/2 a35		
Duck Yarns			
3, 4 and 5 ply	36 a	16s	39 a
8s	37 a	30s	40 a
10s	38 a		
12s	38 a		
Southern Single Chain Warps			
to 10s	38a37 1/2	24s	44 a
12s	38 a	26s	45 a46
14s	39 a	30s	46 a48
16s	39 1/2 a	40s	56 a57
20s	40 a		
Southern Single Skeins			
6s to 8s	35, a36	20s	39 a40
10s	36 1/2 a	24s	43 a44
12s	37 a	26s	44 a45
14s	38 a	30s	46 a48
16s	38 1/2 a		
Southern Frame Cones			
8s	35 a	22s	39 a40
10s	35 a36	24s	40 a41
12s	35 1/2 a36 1/2	26s	40 1/2 a41 1/2
14s	36 1/2 a	30s	43 a
16s	37 a38	30s d crd	48 a49
18s	37 1/2 a	30s ty in	41 a
20s	38 1/2 a	40s	56 a57
Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.			
2 ply 20s	55 a	2 ply 50s	73 a75
2 ply 30s	60 a63	2 ply 60s	82 1/2 a85
2 ply 36s	65 a68	2 ply 70s	95 a
2 ply 40s	68 a70	2 ply 80s	1 05a
Southern Combed Peeler Cones.			
10s	46 a	30s	60 a
12s	47 a	32s	65 a
14s	48 a	34s	66 a
16s	49 a	36s	68 a
18s	50 a51	40s	70 a
20s	52 a	50s	75 a
22s	53 a	60s	83 a85
24s	54 a	70s	85 a
26s	55 a56	80s	1 05a
28s	57 a		
Eastern Carded Peeler Thread Twist			
20s 2 ply	50 a	36s 2 ply	62 a
22s 2 ply	51 a	40s 2 ply	66 a
24s 2 ply	52 a	45s 2 ply	74 a
30s 2 ply	57 a	50s 2 ply	82 a
Skeins.			
10s	43 a	20s	48 a
12s	44 a	22s	49 a
14s	45 a	26s	52 a
16s	46 a	28s	53 a
		30s	56 a

## Chinese Hand Made Lace Prices.

A list of export prices of Chinese hand made laces in gold dollars, Mexican dollars, and pounds sterling has been received by the Textile Division of the Department of Commerce from Assistant Trade Commissioner A. Viola Smith, Shanghai, and will be made available to those applying to the district offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, or the Textile Division at Washington, D. C.

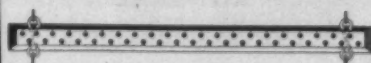
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## Cotton Goods

New York.—Cotton goods markets were somewhat steadier as the market closed last week. The cotton advance following the Government crop report served to strengthen cloth prices. The demand for goods however, has not yet become active enough to result in brisk trading. Curtailment continued to increase during the week. Orders continued very small and prices quoted did not show a profit to the mills.

Many new weaves were displayed for spring business. Constructions of novelty yarn dyed cloths were more favorably received than other goods. Large buyers, however, are still hesitating. Many of them are expected to come into the market within a short while, as the present outlook does not favor extremely low prices for cotton.

Prices on print cloth and sheetings stiffened after the government report was issued and converters were inclined to buy more freely. Some fairly large orders were handled at close to bottom prices, but where larger quantities were wanted sellers would not contract at present prices. Print cloth sales were reported on a basis of 8 5-8 cents for 38 1-2 in. 64x60s and 10 1-2 cents for 68x72s. Bids for these goods at lower prices were promptly refused. Further business of a small lot character was put through in sheetings and there were not many signs of renewed interest from the buyers.

Most factors report rather slow progress in selling goods for the new spring season. Goods of staple and semi-staple character moved very slowly. High grade novelties have sold better than staples. Indications are that buyers interested in staple lines are inclined to hold up until early September.

Fine combed goods continued quiet. On 34 inch 88x40 oxford, 19 cents was quoted, with no sales reported. There was a better inquiry for voils, but inability of buyers and sellers to agree on prices prevented any large business.

Conditions in the tire fabric market showed some improvement during the week. A better retail tire business was reported from many sections, it being of sufficient strength to sharply reduce mill supplies and mills became more concerned over their fabric requirements.

There were several inquiries for tire fabrics ranging in size from 250,000 to 500,000 pounds, and substantial business is expected to result within a short time.

There was a moderate amount of duck business placed during the week. Single filling represented the bulk of this, with orders running from several bales to ten and twenty bales. The price basis for A grade was 21c to 21 1-2c and B grad at 20 1-2 to 21c. Orders were largely for prompt shipment from the mills or out of local stocks. There was not the accustomed interest shown in army duck, though a few small orders were booked on the basis of 26c for 30 inch 8.42 ounce goods. The 28 1-2 inch 8 ounce ducks were held at 25 cents for A grade, but good buyers could have had these quotations shaded by 1-2c. A fair amount of inquiry was noted in enameling duck at prices nearly all mills would not consider. For 51 1-2 and 61 inch goods, which were in demand, 48c a pound was asked, but buyers held out for 46c. It seems the buyers were not successful in their quests. They looked for 72 inch at 48c but 50c ruled. Numbered duck was quiet with 120 inch No. 4 scarce. Narrow width could have been had for 45 per cent off. The shoe twill and drill market was slightly active. Some single filling 9 ounce sold for 24c a yard.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28 inch, 64x64s, 7 c; 64x60s, 6 3-4c; 38 1-2 inch, 64x64s, 9 1-8c; brown sheetings, southern standards, 15 cents; staple ginghams 19 cents; prints 9 1-4c; dress ginghams, 21 1-2 and 24 cents, nominal.

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Extra staples, and good 1 1-16 and 1 1-8 cotton from Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, and Memphis territory.

### Announcing

The dissolution of Coker Cotton Company, a corporation, as of June 30th, 1923, and the formation of Coker Cotton Company, a partnership consisting of D. R. Coker, W. H. Sory and G. A. Kalber.

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## Want Department

### Wanted.

Position with mill or cotton firm as classer. Five years actual experience, both long and short staple. Can also furnish best of references. Prefer North or South Carolina. Classer, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Want second hand for small card room on colored work. Must be good manager of help. Good opportunity for right man. Give reference in first letter. Address Luther Atherton, Overseer Carding, Autauga Mills, Prattville, Ala.

WANTED: Position as cotton classer and stapler. No mill can attach too much importance to staple, breaking strain and other spinning qualities. There's where the troubles begin. Can reduce cost of raw material by my method of mixing, and know the merchandising phase of the cotton line. Now employed by mill of 12,000 bales capacity with a national reputation for its cloths. I am now seeking a field of greater usefulness in a plant of larger consumption. Classer, care Bulletin.

### COMPLETE DYEHOUSE EQUIPMENT

Special Machinery For  
Textile Mills  
The Klauder-Weldon Dyeing  
Machine Co.  
Bethayres, Pa.

WANTED: 1 Underwriters steam fire pump, 1,000 gallon capacity per minute; must be in perfect working condition and subject to insurance inspection. Hawthorn Spinning Mills, Clover, S. C.

WANTED: One Barber-Colman Hand Operated Tying in Machine that will tie in Warps up to 40 inch goods average number twelves. Box 437, Spartanburg, S. C.

Wanted: District Manager in Southern territory to take over established dyestuff business. Only man of proven ability and familiar with trade considered. Address "Dyestuff" care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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For that silky, soft "kid glove" finish on fine shirtings, sheer nainsooks, dainty organdies and voiles, on high grade gingham and sateens, use

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White goods stay white and even the most delicate shades are not affected by this creamy, white softener.

A finish cannot always be judged satisfactory immediately after it is applied. Father Time, the most critical judge, often makes an adverse decision after the goods have been on the shelf a few months.

Our Cream Softener J. B. is especially adjusted and standardized to cope with atmospheric, storage and other conditions to which material is subjected after finishing.

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## EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Familiar with variety of weaves and can furnish excellent references. Address No. 3805.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer weaving. Thoroughly trained in all departments of mill, I. C. S. graduate. Understand jacquard weaving. Age 39, married, no bad habits. Good references. Address No. 3806.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as assistant superintendent by man who can get results, either yarn or weave mill. Best of references. Address No. 3807.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Age 37, 12 years as overseer. First class references. Address No. 3808.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer large card or spinning room. High class man, experienced and practical, references to show good past record. Address No. 3809.

WANT position as superintendent of large yarn mill. Have been overseer and superintendent in some of best yarn mills in North Carolina. Have fine record as to quality and quantity at low cost. Address No. 3810.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Capable of handling large room in first class man. Long experience, fine references. Address No. 3811.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Experienced mill man, now running card room at night but want day job. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3812.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical man of long experience and ability to get good results. Now employed as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 3813.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had 24 years experience in cotton mill shops both steam and electric drive. References. Address No. 3813-A.

WANT position as overseer weaving on Draper looms, plain white goods preferred. Now employed, but desire better job. Good references from good mill men as to character and ability. Address No. 3815.

WANT position as overseer carding. Good man, now employed, but wish better position. First class references showing good past record. Address No. 3816.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill. Long experience in carding, spinning and weaving, and winding. Can get quantity and quality production at lowest cost. Age 39, good character and references. Address No. 3817.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical manufacturer of ability and experience. Good manager of help. Fine references. Address No. 3818.

WANT position as overseer weaving. First class weaver in every respect, sober, reliable and hard worker. Experienced on wide variety of goods. Good references. Address No. 3819.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of yarn or cloth mill in the Carolinas. Now general superintendent of large mill, have held job satisfactorily for three years but have good reasons for wanting to change. Good references. Address No. 3821.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer carding or assistant superintendent on yarn or plain cloth mill. High class, reliable man, good manager of help. A-1 references. Address No. 3822.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Strictly high class man of good character; long experience in weaving, best of references. Address No. 3823.

WANT position as superintendent, or carder or spinner. Now employed as spinner in mill on fine yarns and am giving entire satisfaction, but want larger place. Good references. Address No. 3824.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Practical man of long experience in good mills. Fine references. Address No. 3825.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed, but want larger job. Many years experience as mechanic, steam and electric drive. Excellent references. Address No. 3826.

WANT position as superintendent or traveling salesman. Experienced mill man and can give excellent references. Address No. 3827.

WANT position as superintendent. Have held position as such in some of the best mills in South and give satisfactory references to any mill needing first class man. Address No. 3827.

WANT position as master mechanic. Long experience in mill machine shop, fully competent to handle large job. Fine references. Address No. 3829.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or superintendent. Practical man who has had many years experience as superintendent and overseer and can get satisfactory results. Best of references. Address No. 3821.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder or spinner. Thoroughly familiar with these departments and am well qualified to handle either a room or a mill. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3832.

WANT position as superintendent of mill in North Carolina making yarns or print cloths. Now employed as superintendent of 27,000 spindle mill making 30s hosiery yarn and 64x60s print cloth. Am giving satisfaction but have good reason for making change. Best of references. Address No. 3833.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding. Long experience as both and can get good production at low cost. Would like to correspond with mill needing high class man. Address No. 3834.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Good worker of long experience in number of good mills. First class references to show past record. Address No. 3835.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding and spinning. Now employed, but wish larger place. Competent, reliable man who can give satisfaction in every way. Good references. Address No. 3836.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience as superintendent and am high class man in every respect. Can handle mill on any class of goods made in South. Want to correspond with mill needing high class executive. Excellent references from reliable mill men. Address No. 3837.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Practical weaver who can get big production at the right cost. Fine references. Address No. 3838.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Can handle any fabric made in South. Have had over 27 years experience from loom fixer to overseer weaving and was promoted steadily by one of largest mills in the South. Married, have family, religious worker, good manager of help. Can give excellent list of references. Address No. 3839.

WANT position as superintendent, prefer South Carolina or Georgia. Now employed as assistant superintendent and weaver and am giving entire satisfaction. Have good reasons for wishing to change. Excellent references. Address No. 3840.

WANT position as overseer weaving, prefer job of fancies. Have been weaver for past 10 years with one of the finest mills in the South. Excellent references to show a fine record. Address No. 3841.

WANT position as superintendent, yarn mill preferred. High class man who is well trained and has had long experience. Best of references. Address No. 3842.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as such, but want better job. Go weaver as well as superintendent

and get operate weave mill on very satisfactory basis. Address No. 3843.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Now employed as superintendent. Long experience as both overseer and superintendent and can get satisfactory results. Address No. 3844.

WANT position as overseer carding. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references from past and present employers. Address No. 3852.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced in wide variety of fabrics and can give satisfaction. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 3853.

WANT position as dyer, 12 years experience on long and short chain work, raw stock, beam and Franklin machines. Can handle any size jobs on cotton. Good references and can come on short notice. Address No. 3854.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced an d reliable man who can handle your room on efficient and satisfactory basis. Good references. Address No. 3855.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized mill or weaver in large mill, white or colored goods; 20 years as overseer weaving, slashing and beaming in number of South's best mills. Have held present place for nine years and am giving entire satisfaction. Address No. 3856.

WANT position as superintendent of plain or fancy goods mill, would consider offer of medium size mill at reasonable salary. Thoroughly conversant with all departments. Address No. 3857.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or cloth mill, gingham preferred; age 40, have family; 22 years experience, 8 years as carder and spinner and assistant superintendent; have held last position as superintendent for 7 1-2 years. N. mill preferred. Good references. Address No. 3858.

WANT position as overseer weaving or superintendent. Long experience in good mills and can get good results. Best of references. Address No. 3859.

WANT position as overseer carding; age 33, married, 14 years in carding; 6 years as overseer. Now employed but have good reasons for wishing to change. Address No. 3860.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill, or would take overseer weaving in large mill on plain or fancy goods. Now employed in good plant and can give good references. Fine record in good mills. Address No. 3861.

WANT position as overseer spinning, 17 years in spinning room, now employed as second hand in 35,000 spindle room; age 28, married, sober, reliable and church member. Good references. Address No. 3862.

WANT position as overseer spinning, spooling or twisting. Age 29, married, 10 years on spinning. Can furnish good reference. Address No. 3863.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Age 35, married, practical carder and spinner and can furnish fine references as to character and ability. Address No. 3864.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or carding and spinning, can give good references as to character and ability, strictly sober, now employed but have good reasons for wishing to change. Address No. 3865.

WANT position as overseer cloth room, experienced on drills and sheetings; also colored goods. Can give A1 references. Address No. 3867.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Experienced and reliable man, who can produce good results. Good references. Address No. 3868.

WANT position as superintendent, now employed as such, but wish to change; 4 years in present place, 8 years as carder and spinner or both warp and hosiery yarns, 5 years as spinner, been in mill over 25 years, thoroughly understand all processes from picker room to winding and twisting. Good knowledge of steam and electricity. Address No. 3869.

WANT position as overseer spinner, at \$30 weekly or more, now employed in good mill, practical and experienced man. Best of references. Address No. 3870.

WANT position as superintendent or weaver; long practical experience, and can produce quality and quantity production. Address No. 3871.

WANT position as overseer weaving; 12 years on heavy duck, 14 years as overseer on sheetings, drill, osburgs, grain bag, tubing and rope machines; am 48. Can change on short notice. Good references. Address No. 3872.

WANT position as overseer weaving, experienced on large variety of goods and can handle room on efficient basis. Address No. 3873.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or weaver in large plant; now employed as overseer slashing, warping and drawing-in on 360 Draper looms. Good references. Address No. 3874.

WANT position as superintendent, yarn or weave mill. Now employed, but wish larger place. Excellent past record. Good references. Address No. 3875.

WANT position as agent superintendent or manager of Southern mill on white work. Would be interested in buying a stock. Can furnish best of references and can show results. Address No. 3876.

WANT position as overseer weaving, now running 800 looms and giving satisfaction; familiar with colored checks, chambrays, many other lines; age 39, married, good references. Address No. 3877.

WANT position as overseer weaving; age 29, married, I. C. A. graduate, experienced on plain and fine work including all kinds of cotton towels and specialties. Good references. Address No. 3879.

WANT position as superintendent; 23 years experience in mill, have held present place as superintendent for 8 years, have good reasons for wanting to change. Best of references. Address No. 3880.

WANT position as supt. of yarn mill, or carder and spinner. Now employed as carder. Can furnish good references to show my record. Address No. 3881.

WANT position as carder in large mill, or supt. of small yarn mill; 20 years as carder and spinner; mostly in carding and assistant supt. Now employed as carder and assistant supt. Good references. Address No. 3882.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Practical man of long experience; have excellent references. Address No. 3882.

WANT position as supt. or weaver, long experience in good mills, excellent references to show character and ability. Address No. 3883.

WANT position as supt. of spinning mill, practical experienced man of good ability and can get results. Address No. 3884.

WANT position as supt. and manager of small or medium mill, or overseer of large, good paying weave room. Excellent references. Address No. 3885.

WANT position as master mechanic; 20 years experience, now employed, good references to show excellent past record. Address No. 3886.

WANT position as carder and spinner or both, or supt.; 25 years in mill, 18 as supt.; married, have family. Address No. 3887.

WANT position as spinner, white work preferred; experienced and reliable man. Can come on short notice. Best of references. Address No. 3888.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, now employed as such and giving satisfaction, but wish larger place. Married, good habits, reliable and competent. Good references. Address No. 3889.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced spinner, practical and capable, good character and habits, best of references. Address No. 3890.

WANT position as supt. or would take carding or spinning. Good references to show an excellent past record and can produce good results. Address No. 3891.

WANT position as carder or spinner in large mill, or supt. of small or medium size mill. Long experience in good mills; good manager of help. First class references. Address No. 3892.

WANT position as supt. of small mill, with opportunity of investing in mill and advance. Long experience as overseer, good character, inventor and owner of patent that will be of great value to mill equipped to use waste sock. Patent would give mill big advantage in manufacture of twine, rope and similar products. Would take stock for entire amount of pattern and invest small amount in addition, or would consider new mill. Address No. 3893.

WANT position as master mechanic. Long experience on both steam and electric work, 14 years in mill shops, good references. Address No. 3895.

WANT position as supt., assistant supt., carder or spinner, mule or ring frames, good man of long experience, best of references. Address No. 3894.

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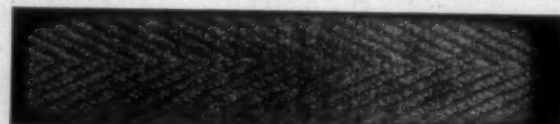
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R. P. Sweeny, Greenville, S. C.
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Tanner & Jones, Charlotte, N. C.  
Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Thomas Grate Bar Co., Birmingham, Ala.  
Tolhurst Machine Works, Troy, N. Y.  
Torrington Co., Torrington, Conn.  
Tripod Paint Co., 58 N. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.
- U—  
United Chemical Products Corp., Jersey City, N. J.  
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., 57 Eddy St., Providence, R. I.  
U. S. Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I.  
Universal Winding Co., Boston, Mass.
- V—  
Vogel Co., Jos. A., Wilmington, Del.
- W—  
Ridley Watts and Co., 44 Leonard St., New York.
- Y—  
Wilson, Wm. and York, Charlotte, N. C.  
J. H. Williams Co., Millbury, Mass.  
L. S. Watson Mfg. Co., Leicester, Mass.  
Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Boston, Mass.  
Wolfe, H. H., & Co., Monroe, N. C.  
Wolf & Co., Jacques, Passaic, N. J.  
Wood's, T. B. Sons Co., Chambersburg, Pa.  
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.  
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass.  
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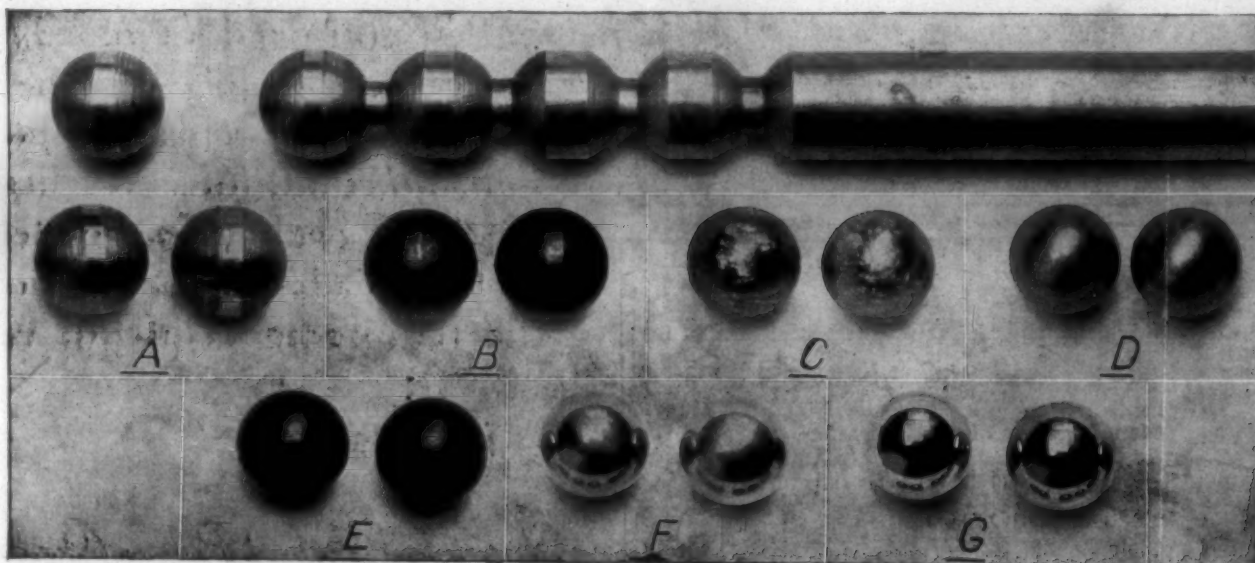
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